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American Forces Land in Solomons; Soviet Defense Crumbles in Caucasus; British Role in Asia at Stake in India

Joint Production Appeal; Gestapo Aide Is Killed; New Dimout Rules Soon

The World's Day—August 10, 1942

Washington: Joint Appeal to Speed Production

President Roosevelt, Admiral William D. Leahy, and other top-ranking military, labor, and industrial leaders urged in a joint appeal to the nation that production be speeded up lest the United States lose the war. [Finanacial Page.]

Opening of a second front is a life-and-death matter for the French Nation, the Foreign Policy Association reported, warning that with every day that passes Germany is sapping the vitality and resources of the country, making restoration more difficult. [Page 8.]

A flat 3 per cent tax collection on incomes at the source rather than a 5 per cent together with deductions was advocated by Chairman George, (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committe as the committee began its final week of public hearings on the tax bill. [Financial Page.]

A revision of the requirements to be compiled with an order to qualify for purchase of a bicycle under the rationing program was announced by the Office of Price Administration, effective Aug. 15. Among other restrictions, the new order bars persons from obtaining a purchase certificate if they have an automobile with adequate tires and gasoline. The War Production Board recently ordered bicycle production halted Aug. 31.

Leland B. Morris, formerly United States Charge D'Affaires at Berlin, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Minister to Iceland. He succeeds Lincoln MacVeagh who has been made Minister to South Africa.

In Europe: Gestapo Chief in Poland Killed

Nazi Gestapo chief Lieut. Col. Richard Gassler of the Krakow district of Poland has been killed in an automobile accident which the Nazis are blaming on Polish sabotage, a Polish Government source in London reported.

A Nazi ultimatum was delivered to the Netherlands stating that unless saboteurs who wrecked a German military train at Rotterdam Aug. 7 were turned over to authorities by Aug. 14 Netherlands hostages now being held would be shot.

Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chieftain, visited Finland to inspect Elite Guard detachments quartered there. He was awarded the Finnish Grand Cross of Liberty by Finnish Commander Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, it was reported from Berlin.

British women of the 43-year-old age group signed up for National service Aug. 8, bringing the total number of British women now called up to 8,000,000, it was reported by the British radio via CBS.

New England: New Dimout Regulations Soon

New regulations extending the coastal dimout belt inland as far as Worcester, Mass., and rendering much more strict present regulations for household and business window lighting, were expected momentarily from the headquarters of the First Service Command. Street-by-street regulations for automobile dimout were expected simultaneously from the Massachusetts Register of Motor Vehicles. [Page 2.]

Control of wages and farm prices is essential if the anti-inflation program is to succeed, Kenneth Backman, New England OPA Director, asserted. [Page 2.]

As the spy trial of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn entered its third week at Hartford, Conn., Judge J. Joseph Smith refused to permit defense counsel to examine Grand Jury testimony. [Page 2.]

National: Fifth Column Markers in East

Discovery of ground markers by rural fifth columnists to guide enemy bombers to vital targets was announced at New York by the First Air Force at Mitchel Field, Long Island. [First Page, Second Section.]

The German Radio, commenting on the execution of six Nazi saboteurs in the United States, said that by its action the U. S. "forfeited the right of protesting against the condemnation of saboteurs in the territory occupied by the German Army." The radiocast was heard in New York by CBS. [First Page, Second Section.]

Wendell L. Willkie urged New York Republicans in the twenty-sixth Congressional district to defeat Representative Hamilton Fish, seeking renomination in tomorrow's primary. Mr. Willkie, titular G. O. P. leader, announced his support of Augustus W. Bennet, main opponent of Mr. Fish.

Direct radio telegraph service between the United States and Bermuda was ready to be inaugurated by the Radio Corporation of America. Heretofore telegraph service with Bermuda has been operated by cable via Canada.

After three weeks' training, the Women Army Auxiliary Corps held a week-end review at the training school in Des Moines, Iowa, opening the post to the public. [Page 3.]

A proposal for a national board composed of members of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to settle jurisdictional disputes was approved in a resolution adopted by the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers (C. I. O.) convention at Chicago. [Page 3.]

India: Disturbances Follow Gandhi Arrest

Disturbances broke out in Bombay and other Indian cities as civil disobedience campaign began following arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other leaders of Congress Party.

British Government took position arrest of Mr. Gandhi and lieutenants was vital not only to Allied war effort but to India's future.

British stand was supported in the main in Britain and by non-Congress leaders in India.

Far East: Repatriation Ships Reach Singapore

Repatriation ships, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde, carrying 1,300 Japanese and Thailand nationals from America, arrived at Singapore Aug. 9 from Lourenco Marques, Tokyo announced.

The liner Gripsholm, carrying a large group of North and South American nationals home from Japan, arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

Relief supplies to war prisoners held by Japan are to be carried from San Francisco by the Swedish motorship Kanangoora, chartered by the American Red Cross, it was announced in Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, American chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in New Delhi yesterday by air, simultaneously with the arrival of Dr. Laughlin Currie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, the British radio reported via CBS.

Egypt: De Gaulle Met by French Commissioner

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, was met in Cairo, Egypt, by Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French commissioner in the Middle East with headquarters at Beirut.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, left Cairo, where he has been inspecting South African troops, and returned to South Africa, the British radio said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Harvard Opens School to Train Army Chaplains

More than 100 officers at opening — Course of 28 days eventually to graduate 450 monthly.

The Army Chaplain School, established for the first time at an American university, opened this morning at Harvard with more than 100 commissioned officers in attendance.

Approximately 150 men are expected to enroll in the first course to be given since the school moved from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The course is of 28 days' duration and classes will be increased gradually until 450 officers are graduated monthly.

Late comers were registering this morning at the Germanic Museum. Meanwhile, a preliminary meeting of the new Chaplains at which Chaplain (Lieut. Col.) Herman R. Page, Secretary to the Commandant, and members of the faculty spoke briefly, was held in the Semitic Museum. Chaplain Page is Bishop-Elect of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern Michigan. He was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1913 and from the Harvard Episcopal Theological School in the Class of 1917. He served overseas in World War I.

Commandant of the School is Chaplain (Col.) William D. Cleary, Roman Catholic priest of the Brooklyn Diocese, New York. Colonel Cleary is a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He served with the American Army of Occupation in World War I and has since been Chaplain at Corregidor and Chaplain of the Armored Forces at Fort Knox, Ky.

Chaplains attending the school are all commissioned officers and are of all faiths. The first group which began classes today included Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Christian Scientists. All of them are college and seminary graduates or men who have satisfied ordination requirements. There are several Negro clergymen attending the school.

The men will be quartered in Perkins Hall and classes will be held in the Semitic Museum and at Andover Hall. Headquarters of the school have been set up in Germanic Museum.

In addition to classes in military law, defense against chemical warfare, map reading, and the practical duties of a chaplain, the Army chaplains will have drills and physical-exercise programs. Reveille will sound at 6:30 a. m. and will be followed by setting-up exercises outside Perkins Hall.

Picture: Page 2

Prompt action in India indicates new note of firmness — Halt on Japan imperative.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—Behind the present fierce flareup of the Indian problem lies the larger and even more difficult question: "What is to be the basis of Britain's postwar relationships with India and with Asia generally?"

By taking unusually firm action to forestall and suppress the civil disbedience campaign launched by Mohandas K. Gandhi and the All-India Congress Party, the British Government has sought to cut through, rather than to untangle, the Gordian knot of Indian complexities.

For better or for worse the Government of India, obviously acting in agreement with Whitehall, has gone to almost unprecedented lengths in arresting Mr. Gandhi and the principal Congress leaders, in banning all Congress Party activities, and in forcibly seeking to suppress disorder.

[Latest Associated Press dispatches report that new demonstrations broke out in Bombay as workers left their jobs in 18 mills in response to Mr. Gandhi's call for a "complete deadlock" by strikes and other nonviolent means. Numerous persons were wounded on Sunday when police were forced to fire into crowds of demonstrators after it became known that Mr. Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee of the Congress Party had been arrested.]

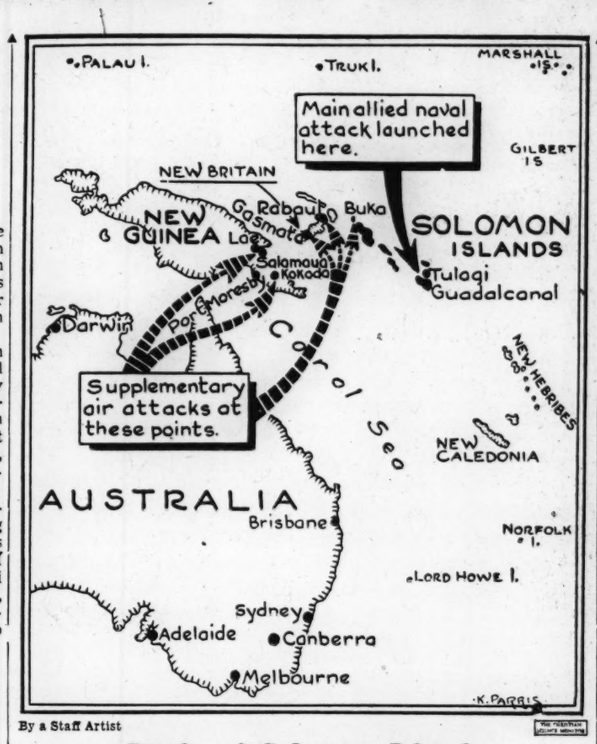
New Note

This is not the first time Mr. Gandhi and some of his followers have been taken into custody. The speed and vigor with which the Government acted in this instance confirm the impression here that there is a new note of decision and firmness—even toughness—in the course now being followed.

Clearly it has been decided that with the Japanese at the very gates of India and with the United Nations hard pressed on all battle fronts throughout the world, the

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Developments in India: Page 7



By a Staff Artist

Battle of Solomon Islands

Scene of naval and air battle which has been in progress on 1,000-mile arc around northern Australia since Friday. The Solomon Islands, where American and Allied naval forces attacked Japanese-occupied territory, shown in black.

U. S. Aid to Australia: Tempest Over Charges

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin said today he had consented to a request that some fighter planes being sent to Australia should be diverted elsewhere.

He added that he considered this the most serious sacrifice Australia had been asked to make as a result of recent Allied reverses.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 10—News of a big naval operation in the Pacific came at a moment when the Australians were stirred over charges in America that they were receiving more than their share of reinforcements. Allegations made in an editorial of the New York World-Telegram said that Burma, China, Russia and the Aleutians had been sacrificed "in order to garrison and arm Australia."

These statements would have been treated as a joke here, if the accusation were not so dangerously ill-informed.

Carrying Own Load

Australia is still well down on the priority list and seems likely to stay there. In fact there is an absence of those very things which the World-Telegram maintains have been pouring toward this country. The amount of supplies and men sent from America to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command is only a tiny trickle of the total flood of American production.

People who are well acquainted with the supply problem tell me, and my own observations confirm it, that Australia is to a large extent carrying her own load in the general war burden. Eighty-five per cent of the troops in this country are Australian and those which have come from America are just about sufficient to make up for the numbers of Australians who are serving in other war theaters.

In air a little more than one and one quarter per cent of the total American aircraft production could replace everything in this country.

Nonsense

What there is here certainly does not include the large numbers of the latest and best models either of high altitude fighters or long-distance bombers, both of which are urgently needed to combat the Japanese successfully. In regard to ships American assistance amounts to little more than filling in the holes left by the loss of service elsewhere in Australia's own infant Navy.

So much nonsense about the gargantuan mass of men and materials sent from America here, there and everywhere is printed that it has had the effect of breeding an ill-founded dangerous complacency.

Looked at broadly, with the exception of aircraft, America's service to Australia has been to re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Drive against Japanese aimed at recovering territory throughout Pacific area.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The strong United Nations land-sea-air action against the Solomon Islands is now being interpreted here as the start of a move designed to roll back the enemy's left flank in the Southwestern Pacific and to drive the Japanese from their positions on New Guinea and New Britain islands.

With United Nations' planes maintaining a 24-hour-a-day assault upon Japanese positions on an immense front northeast of Australia, the tactical offensive against the Solomon Islands is believed to be the immediate prelude to further drives against nearer and stronger Japanese outposts.

It is thought significant that the United Nations feel strong enough to launch the present drive against territory which not only is held by the Japanese but which also is far closer to enemy air and naval bases on New Guinea that it is to Allied bases either in Australia or on New Caledonia island.

Coupled with the Navy's bombardment of Japanese footholds on the western Aleutian islands, the Solomon Islands move indicates that Washington has decided that the time has now come to begin, in part, at least, the task of taking the initiative to re-win lost territory throughout the Pacific area.

Planned for Month

Although reports on the Solomon Islands fighting are still meager and inconclusive, observers in Washington were particularly interested in an authoritative report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia that the United Nations High Command had been secretly planning the attack for the past month.

This means, it is felt here, that the attack was not a hasty affair, induced by a popular demand for action, and that the United Nations are prepared to retain all positions attacked. In this it is different from the earlier hit-and-run raids upon the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, and upon Wake and Marcus Islands.

In commenting on the action, military observers here pointed out that the Solomon Islands are of the utmost strategic importance both for the defense of remaining United Nations positions in the Southwest Pacific and for offensive action against the enemy in that part of the world.

Strategic Location

Roughly 600 miles in length, the Solomon Islands lie about 800 miles northeast of Australia. The greatest importance is attached to the fact that the most northwesterly of the Solomons are also northeast of Japanese positions in New Guinea and Papua and are but a few hundred miles from the main enemy base at Rabaul on New Britain Island. Thus, United Nations' capture of the Solomons would permit Allied forces to:

1. Bring great air, and perhaps sea, pressure to bear upon Rabaul
2. Actually outflank the enemy in New Guinea and Papua. This would permit United Nations'

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Allied warships attack Solomon Islands as planes bomb other Japanese bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Allies have taken the initiative in the Pacific with a major attack on Japanese bases.

United States forces have landed in the Solomon Islands.

The operation appears to be the result of well-co-ordinated planning between Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur, intended presumably as a diversion to bolster up the crumbling Russian defense. While General MacArthur's airmen attacked Japanese bases on New Guinea and New Britain to keep the Japanese Air Force at its bases, Admiral Nimitz's naval units concentrated upon the Japanese on the Solomon Islands—apparently in some force.

According to meager reports so far issued on this four-day-old operation, landing parties have been sent against Japanese land garrisons and airfields at Tulagi, on Florida Island, in the Solomons. Resistance is acknowledged to be heavy, but if the Allies can capture and hold Tulagi, they will have a new base for Flying Fortresses that will hinder seriously further Japanese plans for expansion in the Southern Pacific.

For the moment, Japanese claims to have sunk or damaged 28 warships and transports may be discounted. If true, it might indicate a serious setback and also would reveal that transports conveying a land army were in use. But Japan celebrated a great triumph at the Coral Sea before the Allied commanders issued their report.

Elsewhere, the Allied situation undoubtedly is grave—particularly in view of the serious turn of events in India. For some days there have been indications that Marshal Timoshenko in Russia might not hold much longer on to the line so far held by his left wing in the North Caucasus. It now appears that his troops are being rapidly withdrawn from that area. The Germans are pushing through via Krasnodar toward the Black Sea port of Novorossisk and via Maikop to the other port of Tuapse. At both ports Russian forces are understood to be in process of embarking to avoid entrapment.

If the report is true that the Germans also have captured Pyatigorsk, they are half way across the Northern Caucasus toward the Caspian, where their tanks have easy maneuvering across the broad flat areas.

Meanwhile, mention of loud explosions in the Maikop district would indicate that the scorched-earth policy is being applied to those oil fields. They are minor oilfields, but the loss of this North Caucasu territory, and with it almost the last remaining ports in the Black Sea, not only would be a severe blow to the Russians, but a severe curtailment of Allied prospects of a Middle Eastern offensive

Union's Protest Cuts Training Of Women in Big Boston Plant

Training of women for men's jobs in war industry has turned up a new wartime problem in one of the biggest plants in the Greater Boston area.

The union protested that 500 men and women were applying for work every week and that before women were trained, the available supply of men should be used up.

To take on a large number of women now, the union charged, would be discriminating against the men. Union leaders felt that the coming in of the women would cut the men's wages.

The company agreed to hold down the number of women trained. It limited the women going for men's jobs to a dozen or so. These are being handled as an experimental group, to post the management on how to train women for men's work on a broad scale, when that time comes.

Today the company voiced its surprise at the way the women were coming along at lathes, grinders, milling machines and other tools—machine tools that have traditionally been run by men.

"Their performance is splendid, both as to adaptation to the work and as to volume," commented an official.

No Question of Ability

"There is no question as to their fitting in on men's jobs.

"They are shaping up as first class machine operators.

"We were puzzled about putting them in a department where there are 300 men, but there has been no problem.

"We shall pay the women on men's jobs the men's rates."

The union case against what it called discrimination was thus given by a union leader:

"Men can be had yet. Six weeks ago 800 were applying every week, and now 500. Ninety per cent of them are over 45 or in the 3A class with dependents, which postpones their calling in the draft.

"Though these men haven't had a factory background, we believe they will be more likely to be good machine operators than women.

"If women come in, you just can't stop their bringing wages down. In any industry where women dominate, the wages are low. That's the reason why the textile industry is down toward the bottom in pay

Other Union Contentions

"Women won't have the full experience of the men, they won't for instance know how to look after their machines, and will require a man. That reduces the value of the woman's job.

"When we reach the point when there won't be any men available, then it will be all right to take women on men's jobs."

As long as men of 40, 50 and 60 years are available, it is better from the social point of view to train the men first, the management grants. It notes that while a number applying do not meet the requirements, perhaps 30 per cent do.

"Nobody knows when the supply of manpower will be exhausted," added the company official. "It is going down every week. We agree with the union that it is practical to use the men as long as we can get them.

"But we have to look six months ahead, when we may have to take substantial numbers of women, and prepare for training them.

"We have been encouraged by finding the small group of women in training doing a wonderful job."

Mexico Would Send Soldiers Outside

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 10 (AP)—Mexican military help outside Mexico will be given unhesitatingly if needed, Gov. Gonzalo Bautista of the State of Puebla declared in a statement made public here.

The Governor's assertion was made at a presentation of a flag for the Mexican Consulate at Philadelphia Aug. 7. In comment the Government newspaper El Nacional said "if our blood is useful outside our frontiers, Mexico will take a place corresponding to its purpose of serving the continental idea."

Although at the time of Mexico's declaration of war on the Axis Government leaders said it was not the intention to send soldiers outside the country, President Avila Camacho is reported recently to have given his approval to statements similar to those of Governor Bautista's.

Arrow Directs Enemy to His Target

Associated Press

'Fifth Column' Plow Becomes Implement of War

A field, plowed from one end to the other, except for a section in the middle which was left fallow, formed an arrow which from the air appears darker than the surrounding plowed land. Arrow points directly to an airplane factory in the eastern part of the United States.

Other pictures and stories telling of the work of "fifth columnists" and saboteurs appear on first page of second section.

Pacific Battle:

Allies Attacking Solomon Islands

Admiral Ernest J. King announced today that American forces had landed in the southeastern Solomon Islands with the purpose of driving out the Japanese and permanently occupying this strategic base in the Southern Pacific.

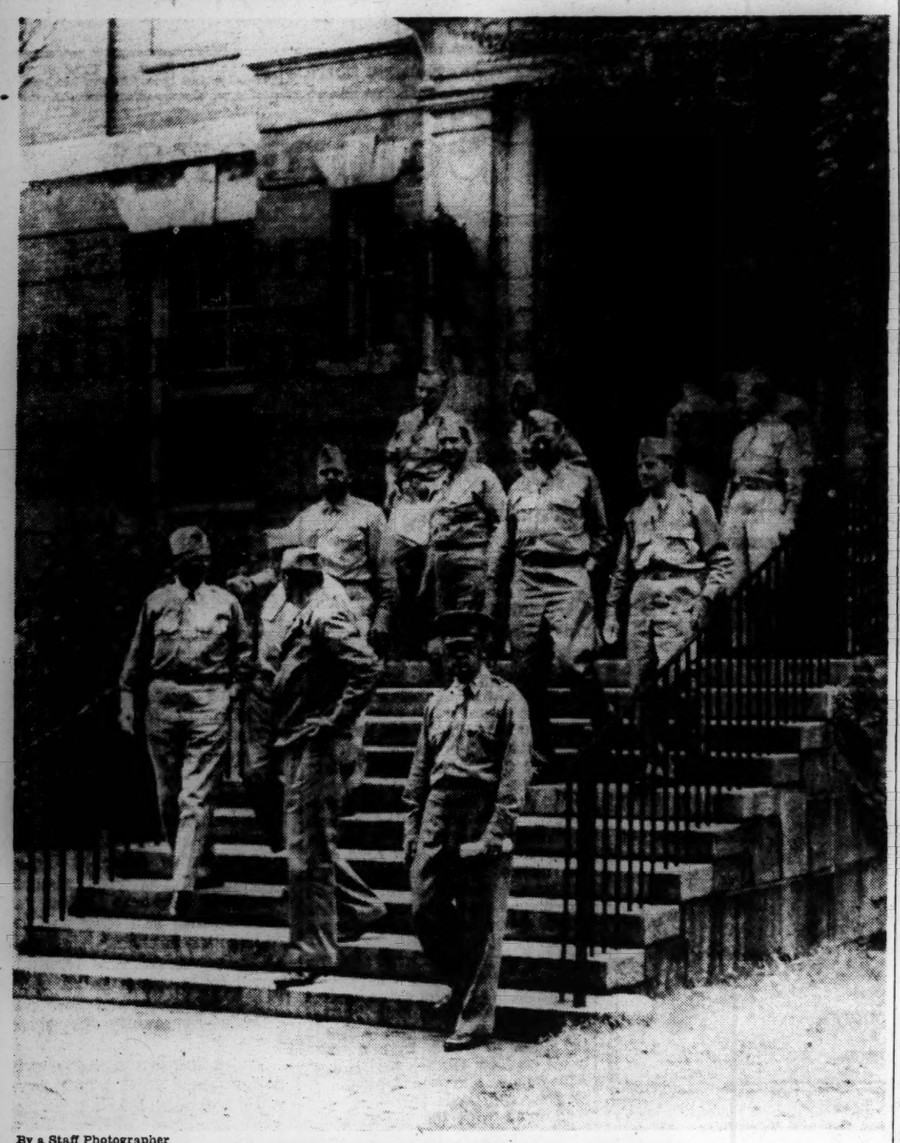
The announcement was made in a statement which said that "heavy fighting is still in progress" and that the American units engaged so far have had at least one cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged.

Information as to damage inflicted on the enemy is incomplete, King reported, but includes "a large number of planes" as well as surface units "put out of action."

General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia stated that Allied bombers hammered at three Japanese bases on New Guinea and in the Bismarck Archipelago yesterday while in the Solomon Islands to the east the United States Navy and "other forces" of

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Backman Points to 'Imperative' Need of Carrying Out Anti-Inflation Program



By a Staff Photographer

School for Army Chaplains Opens

These members of the Army Chaplain School, which opened today at Harvard, are leaving the Semitic Museum following the first session. The school for chaplains, formerly held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is the first to be established at a United States university.

Story: Page 1

Wage and Farm Price Levels Stressed in Control Phase

Action on all seven points of the President's anti-inflation program, particularly control of wages and farm prices, is "imperative" if the program is to be saved, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, said in Boston today.

Repeating the seven cardinal points advanced by the President on April 27, Mr. Backman said that action on all seven is essential to making the price program a success. The seven points are:

1. Heavier taxes to keep profits reasonably low; 2. ceilings on prices and rents; 3. stabilization of wages; 4. stabilization of farm prices; 5. putting more billions into war bonds; 6. rationing essential scarce commodities; 7. discouraging installment buying and encouraging payment of old debts.

Mr. Backman stressed the need for stabilization of wages and farm prices. Control of the latter, he said, would greatly ease the pocketbooks of New Englanders, heavily burdened by vastly increased prices on commodities not under the price ceiling.

Mr. Backman is hopeful, in fact he is certain, he said, that action on all seven points can be expected soon.

Until these controls are effective the OPA is restricted to the enforcement of ceilings on already listed commodities, he said. Commenting on reports of violations of the ceiling he said he was aware there was a large percentage of noncompliance with regulations among the small independent stores. The OPA has been attempting to correct this situation by means of an educational program, holding meetings to instruct grocers and marketmen on how to comply.

However, this education period will be over shortly and retailers must comply or face the penalties provided by the price-ceiling regulations, said Mr. Backman. The penalties, he pointed out, included not only criminal proceedings with a possible fine and imprisonment but also civil prosecutions with possible loss of the offenders' right to do business.

Drastic Dimout Traffic Rules To Be Clamped on Entire Area

Drastic traffic regulations applying along the entire dimmed-out Massachusetts Coast and governing the speed and flow of traffic on practically every street in towns and cities along the waterfront, will soon be invoked, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said today.

Mr. Goodwin said the new regulations affecting motor vehicle traffic in the entire dimout zone will be announced tomorrow. He originally had promised an announcement for today.

The Registrar would not say how far inland the new regulations would extend.

The rules have been drawn up by the Registrar's office under powers granted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and are expected to designate areas where only parking lights will be permitted and other sections where low beam lights will be required.

Stressing the need for uniformity of traffic regulations in dimmed-out areas the Registrar said:

"There is so much confusion in the various cities and towns adjoining the ocean as a result of divided authority in establishing dimout areas that it will be a great relief to the public to have uniformity in the regulation of motor vehicle lighting."

Speed limits under the new regulations are expected to range from 15 to 30 miles an hour. Mr. Goodwin described the new regulations as about four pages in length and very detailed.

The regulations were the result of a personal survey of the Massachusetts coast by Mr. Goodwin and A. W. Devine, headlight expert in the registry office. Mr. Goodwin said he and Mr. Devine went over the entire coast from Salisbury to Westport.

By a Staff Photographer

Here's How Identification Experts Magnify Fingerprints

John A. Dondero (center), President of the National Identification Association, meeting today at the Hotel Statler for the opening session of a three-day convention, demonstrates a magnifying flashlight, used for examining fingerprints. Behind him is a fingerprinting kit as used by the New York State Police Department. Shown here, left to right, are officers of the Association: E. W. Livingston, Secretary-Treasurer; Louis Streck, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors; President Dondero; Ralph S. Spadea, Second Vice-President and Chairman of the Convention Committee, and Pearl Rumrill, First Vice-President.

F. B. I. Agent Says Little Sabotage in U. S.

"To date, there has been no evidence of organized enemy sabotage on any considerable scale in this country," said John T. Madigan, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Boston, speaking at the opening session this morning of the National Identification Association in the Hotel Statler.

"You may accept the assurance of the F. B. I. and the police of the United States that any attempt of enemy aliens to rise against this country will be frustrated before it can happen," declared Mr. Madigan.

He went on to describe the measures which were taken in the first days of the war to provide protection to plants engaged in war industries. It was necessary, he said, to substitute for the familiar figure of the elderly watchman at the gate an adequate corps of guards having the qualifications of patrolmen, thoroughly trained in how and when to use firearms.

Plant officials had to learn that recognition by a watchman was not identification, that patrols must be made irregular so that watchers on the outside could not time the movements of guards, and the result has been, he said, that the war industries of the United States are now closed and locked against all who have no legitimate business within them.

This is the seventeenth annual convention of the Association. A resolution favoring the compulsory fingerprinting of every United States citizen above the age of 10 will be adopted by the Convention during its three-day session.

According to a statement by E. W. Livingston, head of the Oneonta County Penitentiary at Jamesville, N. Y., who is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, this compulsory fingerprinting will serve the immediate purposes of detecting the presence of unregistered enemy aliens and of keeping track of citizens in the event of evacuation or air raids.

This morning's session was opened by John A. Dondero, President, who said in his message of greeting to the 80 members present that the Convention would discuss modern practices in the field of identification, to preserve order, to curb sabotage, and to give added protection to the citizens.

Roscoe Hill, Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Bureau of Identification, also greeted the Convention and extended a welcome from the State. Mr. Hill has been superintendent since 1911 of the Bureau, which was established in 1905, a date very early in the annals of centralized identification.

Another speaker this morning was Inspector Oscar L. Ely of the Boston Police Department, who talked on ballistics. Officer Frank Sullivan addressed the group on police photography The day's events will continue with a boat ride around the Charles River Basin.

The Convention continues through Wednesday, concluding with a banquet in the Hotel Statler.

Witness Calls Pastor's Trial 'Unfair'

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Three women, including a Lutheran sister, were called to the stand in Federal Court by the defense today to testify that the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn was loyal to the United States, and one of them protested that the pastor's trial was "unfair."

The women took the stand after Judge J. Joseph Smith barred the defense from inspecting the testimony of two witnesses before the grand jury which indicted the pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia on a charge that he and four others plotted to deliver American military secrets to the Axis.

As the trial entered its third week, Sister Augusta Hirsch told the jury, "If you were to talk to the children in the Sunday school, you couldn't think of him [the Rev. Mr. Molzahn] as anything but a loyal American. He always told them what a fine country this is and what a beautiful flag we have."

On cross-examination, Assistant Prosecutor Joseph S. Cooney handed the member of the Mary A. Drexel Mother House of the Philadelphia Lutheran Sisterhood a copy of a German poem which he said the sisters had presented to the Rev. Mr. Molzahn upon the tenth anniversary of his assuming the Philadelphia pulpit.

Asked About Poem

Mr. Cooney asked whether Sister Augusta had ever seen the poem before and whether she thought that, from a free translation, it didn't mean that the sisters were thanking the pastor "for instilling in them a love" of Germany.

"He didn't instill it. They had it," Sister Augusta replied.

"That's all, Sister," Mr. Cooney said, terminating the examination.

Mrs. Otto Kaupp, President of the "Onward and Upward Society" of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's Church for 25 years, said that when the clergyman returned from a trip to Germany in 1937, he told her he had "full intentions of making this country my home."

Mrs. Marion Linke, American-born member of Old Zion's Church, told the jury that at a meeting once when an uncomplimentary remark was made about "the President," the Rev. Mr. Molzahn said: "Remember, we must always respect the officers of our country, no matter what we think about the man."

Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., began the cross-examination by saying, "You had your mind all made up about this case before you ever got here, didn't you?"

Character Witness

Mrs. Linke said she had "made up my mind on the basis of his character."

"You mean without hearing a word of evidence?" asked Dodd.

Again the witness said she was judging the case on the basis of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's character.

"Didn't you say before you left Philadelphia," Mr. Dodd pressed, "that the prosecution in this case is unfair and that you would do everything you could to see that it was unsuccessful?"

Prosecution Called Unfair

"It was unfair," retorted Mrs. Linke.

When court adjourned Friday, the examination of the Rev. Emil R. W. Schlick, Philadelphia Lutheran clergyman and close friend of the defendant, had just ended He was the third clergyman who has appeared as an important witness at the trial.

The first was the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, Ukrainian Roman Catholic priest and parttime FBI counter-espionage agent whose testimony the Government used in support of its charge that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn was trying to arrange a passport for Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former National Leader of the Bund. The Government claims Kunze was chosen as the messenger boy to carry military information collected by conspirators abroad to Axis powers. He has pleaded guilty to the charge.

Second Clergyman Testifies

The second clergyman witness was the Rev. Fritz O. Evers, predecessor of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn at Philadelphia's Old Zion Lutheran Church and now in charge of a Baltimore church.

Springfield Musical Group Not to Yield to Petrillo

Despite the latest blacklist threat of James C. Petrillo, the music association in Springfield, Mass., which engaged the Boston Symphony Orchestra to play there, is standing pat on its contract.

Raymond T. King, President of the Community Concerts Association of Springfield, said today over the telephone that his organization was sitting tight.

The new move of Mr. Petrillo, who is President of the American Federation of Musicians, against the Boston "Symphony" because of its nonunion status, calls for banning any further appearances of union musicians at the Springfield Municipal Auditorium if the Boston orchestra plays there.

"We have had the Boston Symphony Orchestra here several seasons in a row and are liable to have it here again this year," Mr. King said.

"I have talked with an American Federation of Musicians' man, and he tells us he has information that there may be an adjustment with the Boston Symphony.

"If so and we canceled the concert because of Mr. Petrillo, we would look silly.

"I don't think he has the right to interfere with people's contracts.

"I feel it is an American Federation of Musicians' problem with the Symphony Orchestra.

"We are standing pat. Naturally our Association does not want to have the right to play at the Municipal Auditorium taken away from other orchestras.

"But it is going pretty far to ask us to cancel an engagement made as far back as October, especially as it may work out that the question may be adjusted.

"I do not feel it is my business to enter their dispute."

Asked about the accuracy of a report that his Association had tentatively scheduled the Philadelphia Orchestra for the date, Mr. King stated this was not so.

"Naturally when this first came up we looked around but no definit concert has been arranged," he said.

"If the City Fathers work it out against the Boston Orchestra, we shall have to cover ourselves. I don't think they have heard from Mr. Petrillo."

Mr. Petrillo's union, the American Federation of Musicians, is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

McNutt Announces National Industrial Nutrition Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Memo to wives of war workers:

Pack those lunch pails carefully, ladies. They carry a powerful punch—14,000 bombers, 10 dreadnaughts, and 33,000 tanks.

That comes direct from Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Defense Health and Welfare Services and Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Pointing out that 24,000,000 man hours are being lost monthly on the production front, Mr. McNutt blamed much of the loss on improper nutrition. He announced yesterday that a national industrial nutrition program will be launched to conserve manpower as well as increase war production.

"At least 80,000,000 working days can be saved this year if war workers keep fit," the manpower chief said, adding that this could be translated into the aforementioned numbers of planes, ships, and tanks.

The problem will be attacked on three fronts—in the industries, in homes, and in communities—Mr. McNutt said. Chief among these he listed as the home "where 8,000,000 lunches are packed for war workers every day. A big war job for American women is to see that these lunches contain the right food, prepared to provide strength and health protection for America's soldiers of production."

Bermuda Food Need

Increased production of food in Bermuda is being discussed as imports become increasingly difficult. Only half of the arable land in the colony is under cultivation, due largely to shortage of farm labor. Many Portuguese who were brought into the colony from the Azores to perform agricultural work have found more lucrative employment in other lines. Immigration authorities may seek to force them to fulfill their contractual obligations as farm workers.

Meat Packers' Policy In Maine Is Little to All

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 10 (AP)—A meat shortage blamed by distributors on price ceilings, Army demands and transportation difficulties found Portland packers operating today under a modified rationing system of "a little to all" instead of outright filling of orders from dealers.

The shortage, particularly of beef, neared the month-old stage with no relief expected until fall.

At Harvard

© Fayer

Andre Michalopoulos

Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-exile, at London, will speak tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock on "Greece's Contribution to the Allied Cause," in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. A graduate of Oxford University and veteran of World War I, he was private secretary to Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek statesman, and President of the Anglo-Hellenic League of Athens. He is in this country on a special mission.

Tobin Is Warned of New Peril War Brings to Boston Finances

Boston, already brought by the depression "to the edge of financial precipice," now faces even greater peril as the result of war demands, the Finance Commission has warned Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

No fewer than 50 sprawling city departments, inefficiently co-ordinated and expensively run, have brought upon Boston the "unenviable distinction . . . of being a classic example of an excessive multiplicity of departments in a city government," the Financial Commission declared, in a report submitted to the Mayor over the week end.

The Commission suggested that, as an "emergency measure," a committee be set up immediately to plan thoroughgoing reorganization. Such reform, if accomplished, would be the first in three generations, the Financial Commission said.

Fifty Dollar Rate Possible

Today, as the result of fast shrinking income sources and expanding war expenditure, it is "only by ingenuity that Boston's tax rate has been kept around $40," the report asserted, quoting "the considered opinion of many expert observers."

"It is freely predicted that the rate will be $50 in the near future unless drastic measures of retrenchment are adopted."

There is "no doubt what the reaction of the taxpayers would be" if they realized that the "present setup of government is objectionable to all qualified observers,' the Finance Committee warned the Mayor.

Terming "alarming" the picture of prospective war financing, the Commission summarized income and outgo prospects as follows:

Shrinking Income

1. "Greatly reduced" share in State revenues.
2. Increased Federal taxation on individuals and corporations.
3. Stoppage of certain businesses, and curtailment of others; operation on reduced inventories.
4. No reversal may be expected in the downward trend in assessed valuations which form the tax base.

Increasing Outgo

1. Increased cost of materials, supplies, and wages.
2. Interest rates on loans to municipalities, if such loans are permitted at all by the Federal Government, will probably increase because the Federal Government will have "the run of the market."
3. Increased police and fire protection.
4. Rationing, civilian defense, hospital facility expenses brought on by the war.
5. Adjustment of welfare programs to the rise in cost of living.

"It is obvious," the Fin Com said, "that the time has come for Boston to take up again this matter of creating a new structure of government in order that the primary services . . . may not be endangered by an unwillingness to curtail or eliminate what the City cannot afford.

Vital Services Endangered

"Primary services" which the Commission feels are endangered include fire and police protection, water distribution, and sewer services. All of these, the Fin Com points out, are "now more vital than ever."

Previous efforts have been made to streamline Boston's government, it is pointed out, but these efforts have been met with dogged political opposition.

"In the past,' the report comments, "the idea prevailed when curtailment was suggested, that because the City once gave a particular service, and once gave it by a particular method and organizational setup, it must continue that service always, and by that method.

"The time has come, however, when this theory must be scrapped."

Taking a realistic line with reference to dismissal of office holders —recognized by political observers as virtually impossible, no matter how unimportant the function performed—the Fin Com. suggested merely that when posts become vacant, they be not replaced In some cases, then, when a job must be filled, a nonessential hanger-on to the public pay roll can be shifted to a useful job.

Demands of the Army and Navy will drain off much personnel, it is pointed out, and some of those who leave may not return to City Hall after the war. This, then, is a good time to put into effect the suggested "painless method" of accomplishing personnel economy, the Commission declares.

The report is signed by Alexander Wheeler, Chairman, and David Lasker, James H. Flanagan, Elias F. Shamon, and Richard E. Johnston, members of the Finance Commission.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered light showers. Little change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Widely scattered showers. Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and scattered thunder showers tonight. Little change in temperature tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Occasional light rain. Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:15 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 11:44 a. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:24 p. m., Monday.

Legion Would Turn In Trophies for Metal Aid

INDIANAPOLIS Ind., Aug. 10 (AP)—The American Legion urged yesterday that Legior posts throughout the nation turn in their World War I memorial trophies, souvenirs and other articles that might be forged into weapons of victory for World War II

Milt D. Campbell, Executive Director of the Legion's Division of National Defense, called on all posts to turn in immediately all machine guns, stands, motars, bayonets, cannon, shells, shell cases, carriages and other trophies they may have.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "English Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. The public is invited to attend, without charge, at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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WAR NOTE to HOME CANNERS

● Government rubber restrictions make Good Luck Jar Rubbers scarce. But here's the best substitute obtainable—our wartime Bull Dog brand. It doesn't equal Good Luck but will prove satisfactory for all processes of home canning if used promptly. If your dealer has no more Good Luck, buy Bull Dog. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.

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Get our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. Send today.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ickes Again Warns East Coast To Shift to Coal and Buy Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Many East Coast householders are still "burying their heads in the sands of wishful thinking" about next winter's fuel oil supply, according to warning from the War Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office.

Whether or not a family converts its oil burner back to coal or runs the risk of being chilly next winter is still a matter of personal privilege but Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, wants to make sure that the East Coast realizes what it is up against.

Quoting an oil industry survey showing that less than half of one per cent of the 1,400,000 domestic oil burners in the northern half of the Eastern Seaboard had been converted to coal between January and June this year, Mr. Ickes commented: "Apparently East Coast residents have not been aware of the seriousness of the fuel and heating oil shortage in the Atlantic Coast Area.

Urges Conversion Now

"I cannot too strongly urge all oil-burner owners who can do so to convert their facilities to the use of coal now and to buy their coal supply at once. This is the best way for home owners to be certain that they will be warm next winter."

Although less than half of one per cent of those covered in the survey had converted and only 13 per cent had given serious consideration to conversion, almost 41 per cent admitted that it would be possible for them to change their furnaces from oil to coal.

About half of the present oil-burning domestic furnaces on the Eastern Seaboard were originally coal-burners and thus presumably could be converted back to coal use, Mr. Ickes estimates.

At the time of the industry's sample survey, only 10.5 per cent of the home owners interviewed said they intended to insulate their houses or make other heat-saving improvements recommended by Washington.

Pushes Oil Shipments

Meanwhile, the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office is bending every effort to increase fuel oil shipments to the East Coast. Though it is a military secret just how many tankers are now getting through from the Gulf Coast, it is common discussion here that chief reliance at the present time is on railroad tank cars. On the number of cars that are taken off Middle Western services will depend not only the size of the supplies of fuel oil Easterners will have to burn in their furnaces next winter but also the size of their automobile gasoline allotment, now down to four gallons a week.

While certain East Coast Congressmen have been urging extension of gasoline rationing to the Mississippi River as a means of releasing tank cars for use in the East, Mr. Ickes approaches the problem in reverse. He prefers to withdraw the tank cars and wait until supplies get low in the Middle East before recommending rationing.

Mr. Ickes' office is still hopeful that fuel oil rationing by coupon can be avoided in the East. Improvements in the supply outlook may make it possible to get along only with restrictions on deliveries to dealers. OPA is getting rationing books ready, however, in preparation for quick action if it becomes necessary.

Slightly over 800,000 barrels of oil are now coming into the East Coast Area daily by 64,000 tank cars, more than half the total numbers of cars now used for petroleum having been drawn into this service. Last week Mr. Ickes asked for an additional 5,000 cars to be transferred to the eastern routes from other services. The prospect of adding these cars to the present record-breaking service has caused some encouragement to be felt in the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office—but it still is advising conversion for those who want to be on the "safe" side.

Free Indo-China After War Urged By China Weekly

CHUNGKING, Aug. 10 (AP)—An official release issued today quoted an article from the China Weekly suggesting that at the peace conferncе at the end of the war, China should ask for independence for French Indo-China or a Chinese mandate if the French colony were deemed unprepared for self-government.

"From all points of view, historical, geographical, racial, economic, and defensive, China cannot be indifferent to what happens to Indo-China after the war," the article said.

"There is no natural barrier between China and Indo-China. With Indo-China in the hands of an aggressor, Kwantung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan will be exposed to endless troubles in the future. . .

"China cannot let Camranh Bay (Naval Base) remain in Japanese control or relapse into the hands of the French Indo-China Government, whose surrender to Japan in 1940 sealed the fate of Singapore and Burma."

[After France's defeat in Europe by Germany, Japan brought pressure on French Indo-China and forced an agreement according to it the right to garrison troops and base naval units there — a prelude to launching war in the Southwest Pacific.]

American Court Opens in London

SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The first American general court martial in Britain since Parliament passed the act placing United States soldiers under jurisdiction of their own courts convened here today to try an Air Corps private.

The trial is being held in private.

The name of the defendant and the verdict will not be disclosed until the proceeding are completed.

Upon conclusion of the case the five-man court will consider a charge against another private involved in an automobile accident. The public will be admitted to this hearing.

There have been several summary and special courts-martial previously since the second A. E. F. arrived. Summary trials are conducted by one man for minor offenses; special courts-martial deal with penalties involving sentences of less than 90 days; and general courts-martial hear cases where punishment may be 90 days or more.

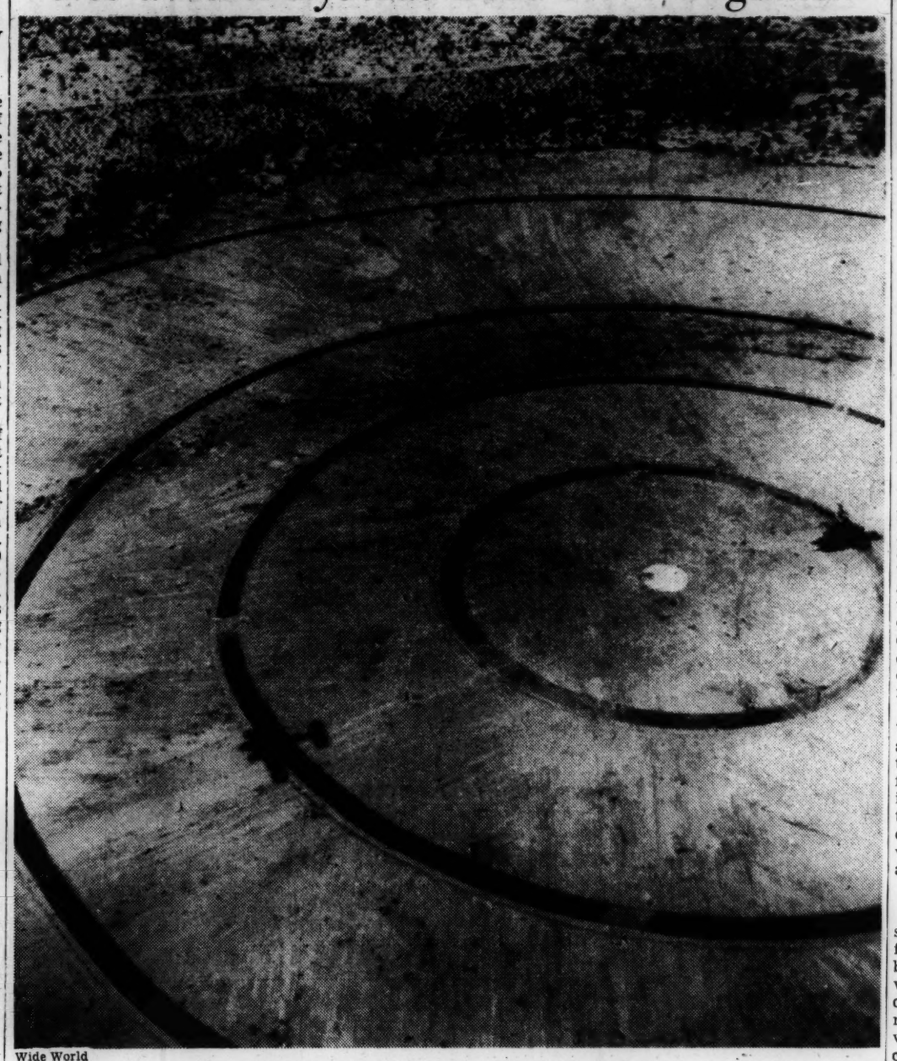
Opposition Disappears In Doughton Primary

BOONE, N. C., Aug. 10 (AP) — Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which originates all tax legislation, is one member of Congress who doesn't need to be concerned about re-election.

For the first time in his long career—he's serving his sixteenth term in the House—Representative Doughton is without opposition. The Republican candidate in Representative Doughton's district, the Ninth, withdrew Saturday.

The G. O. P. candidate., Dr. A. P. Kephart, said the national crisis and the need for unity influenced his decision. In a statement he commended Representative Doughton's record.

Not a Bulls-Eye but Good for a Beginner



Wide World

New Bombardier Tries His First Shot

The black spot at the outside edge of concentric rings shows where the bomb hit. The rings are 100 feet apart and as the shots are scored by distance from the bull's-eye to the location on the target in relation to the line of flight according to the dial of a clock, this would be scored as "100 at 6 o'clock." This was the first trial of Cadet Bombardier Azad Sarkisian at Williams Field, Arizona Air Force Bombardier School.

Waacs on Way; They Sing As Well as Yanks

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 10 (AP)—"For the Waacs are coming . . ."

So sang officer candidates of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, quickly substituting "Waacs" for "Yanks" in George M. Cohan's famed marching song of World War I.

Just what plans, if any, are being made for Waacs to go "over there" is "military information," Director Oveta Culp Hobby declared, reiterating they can be sent anywhere, but she added they soon will be seen throughout this country.

The first WAAC officers will be graduated from this training school Sept. 1 and plans call for placing at least one of them immediately in each of 52 major recruiting offices throughout the nation. They will recruit auxiliaries (privates) for the Corps.

Others of the 444 members of the First Class will remain here to train incoming groups, she said at a press conference following the Waacs' first formal public review which was termed near "a miracle" in excellence by Col. Don C. Faith, commandant of the school. The women had only three weeks' training.

Mrs. Hobby said also she "understood there was an order on the President's desk for 75,000 Waacs," adding, "I don't know whether he has signed it yet or not."

Congress provided for 150,000 Waacs. But President Roosevelt's initial order set up a corps of only 25,000. More than 80,000 had been requested by army commands.

This venerable army post was opened to the public Saturday for the first time since the first Waacs were inducted July 20 and the women marched through a lively review that officers described as "a credit to any army unit."

An occasional Waac got out of step and a few lines wavered slightly as they passed at salute before Mrs. Hobby and Colonel Faith.

Feminine shouts of "eyes right," "front" and "for-ward m-arch" sounded quite in keeping with the scene as temporary officers, selected at random for their three-day stint and designated by colored arm bands, put the women through their paces on barracks and grounds that were neat as a pin.

Earlier, Mrs. Hobby and Colonel Faith inspected one company of Waac OC's, as the officer candidates are known here, and the barracks of another, the Colonel in typical army style wiping a finger across a locker top and finding "not a speck of dust."

"They must have known I was coming," he smiled.

Housing U. S. Troops Called Big British Job

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Housing of United States troops and airmen was described by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin as Britain's biggest job at a recent secret meeting of civil and engineering industries representatives, it was disclosed Aug. 7.

To complete the huge building program, 28,000 building workers who were due for military call-up soon will be left in the industry until October provided they are on priority work, Mr. Bevin declared.

Castillo Discloses Intent For Fascist-Ruled Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Fascist-borrowed plans for city government in Buenos Aires have been propounded by the Castillo regime in Argentina. Although President Ramon S. Castillo and his conservative satellites have adopted Axis dictatorial methods in establishing their internal dominance this is the first time they have disclosed intentions of following Fascist models in administration.

The scheme, which caught Argentines by surprise, was contained in a bill sent to Congress by Minister of Interior Miguel J. Culaciati, for a reformed Buenos Aires municipality, which has been under federal supervision since October, 1941. It provides for a new corporation of 40 councilors, of whom only half will be elected.

The other 20 will be selected—10 by the executive, who will also name the chairman and the remaining 10 by various organizations and institutions such as the stock exchange and the university. The executive's 10 must have the consent of the Senate, where the conservatives, by divers electoral means, have already obtained a majority.

Where outside interests have a voice in selection, it should be pointed out, these are already controlled by the Government or elements in sympathy with its rightist policy. The General Labor Confederation may vote two representatives but there has been no authentic voice for Labor in Argentina since the police supervised the operation of trade unions.

Recalling the reasons it gave for intervening in Buenos Aires, municipal Government nearly a year ago, which was "to satisfy public clamor," the Minister of Interior said that a change of personnel would not be sufficient—it was an "organic change" that is required.

Newspapers, by the interlinear method of expression adopted since the "state of siege," have protested that President Castillo is imposing the corporative system of government and that he is imposing it in a big way, because Buenos Aires means more to Argentina than, say, New York to North America and London to England. Within the Buenos Aires municipal area is practically everything that goes to make up industrial and political Argentina.

The new municipal Constitution will also establish a committee of administrative control, procedure for "rapid removal of officials who fail in their duties," and adequate rules to insure operation of the budget and public services. The committee for administrative control would be an executive-appointed tribunal to pass judgment on all questions. It will "defend municipal patrimony" and hold all councilors, elected or selected, responsible for their conduct of City administration.

The Chamber of Deputies, the only remaining effective forum of liberalism in the country, has registered a strong protest against the Government's move. It also accepted notice of a Radical motion that "this Chamber would be pleased to see the re-establishment of municipal autonomy in Buenos Aires as soon as possible." A full-dress debate is to be expected, therefore, on the Government attempt to impose corporative Government in the Federal capital.

Radical Deputy Manuel Pinto declared that the executive power had been cautiously waiting its opportunity to destroy municipal autonomy and charged that official intervention and the plan for selected representatives violated the national Constitution. He also claimed that, under the present Government, with police supervision of polling booths, the election of 20 councilors would be a farce.

Dr. Emilio Ravignani, dean of the faculty of philosophy and letters and chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on constitutional affairs, said the project was "most serious." It is an attempt, he said, to set up a corporative council and a species of Fascist court. It was a step toward total Fascist municipal government, he added.

Other authorities have given equally positive verdicts on the reactionary designs of the Federal Government. These include Deputies Hector Iñigo Carrera, Eduardo Araujo, Camilo F. Stanchina, Julio V. Gonzalez and Carlos E. Cisneros.

Radical and Socialist deputies may be able to muster a majority to defeat the constitutional establishment of a Fascist municipal council, though the Castillo Government, when handicapped by Congress, has invariably enforced its intentions by decree.

"Mussolini himself could never have thought out a better scheme to guarantee his personal and absolute control of Italian cities," declared Deputy Gonzalez.

National Labor Board Indorsed

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The C. I. O.-United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers' convention yesterday indorsed a proposal by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, that a national Board be set up by his organization and the American Federation of Labor to settle jurisdictional labor disputes.

The U. A. W. delegates adopted a resolution which pointed out that jurisdictional disputes "retard the war effort" and suggested the board be composed of "one representative of the C. I. O., one representative of the A. F. of L. and a third party mutually agreed upon."

Mr. Murray broached the proposal in an address before the U. A. W. convention last week. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., whose executive council is meeting here, has said he has not been granted the authority by the A. F. of L. international unions to participate in setting up such an arbitration board but would consider the question "when such power is delegated to me."

The U. A. W. convention asked President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in another resolution to take steps toward an agreement between the British Government and the Indian National Congress. The aims of Mohandas K. Gandhi and the other Indian leaders for independence of India were declared by the resolution to be "fully in accord with the liberating and democratic aims" of the war.

The convention selected Denver for its 1943 convention and designated Detroit as a possible second choice.

Shells Roll Out Of Oldsmobile Auto Factory

Wide World-Associated Press

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 10 (AP)—A long rod of steel rolls steadily forward under a knife that shears it off into desired lengths at the rate of several dozens a minute—"as fast as we can feed it," a workman explains—and the volume productions of shells of varying size for use in farflung war areas is under way.

The scene is in one of the plants of General Motors' Oldsmobile Division that has become one of the great ordnance-producing factories of the world, making not only shells but guns to fire them from tank-turrets or airplane wings.

The volume of shells rolling out of the plant is a military secret, but it may be said the total runs into multiple thousands daily. Speeding up the output is a conveyor system that spreads over almost every inch of the shell section of the plant. There are miles of conveyors equipped with small cup-shaped devices that hold four or six shells at a time, moving the cold-cut lengths from one stage of machining to another.

Conveyors stretch the length of the plant with spurs that turn abruptly to the right and left to take the embryo shells to electric furnaces, heat-treating tanks, milling machines, broaching and threading stations, and dozens of other operations incident to converting a piece of rough metal into an explosive shell.

Co-ordinated Flow

It looks like tremendous confusion, but it comes to a co-ordinated flow at the end of the final assembly line and inspection station where every shell is examined critically before being passed along rollers to an automatic packing device. Here the shells are placed in cartons whose top is folded and sealed automatically and delivered to the point where the Government accepts delivery in a waiting freight car.

On the side of the freight car is a sign forbidding admittance to any but Ordnance Department workers. You ask one of the guards on duty why the cartons are packed only two deep on the car floor.

"Weight," he replies tersely.

Aside from the fashioning and heat treating of the body of the shell, there are the nose pieces produced in another section of the plant and delivered on the conveyors to the point of assembly.

One of the more complicated pieces of production machinery is a broad, flat, oscillating table that operates directly in front of a furnace and over an oil-quenching tank. On the table the shells are lined up in rows.

Its operation timed to the second, the table moves forward as the furnace door opens. About a dozen shells in a row are dropped into the furnace for treating. In a few moments the furnace door opens again, the table end moves into the flame and recovers a dozen shells.

Shells Are Tempered

Moving backward again, the device tips the end row of heated shells up and drops them into the oil for the tempering stage of the treating operation.

Another fast-working mechanism is a rotary device used in giving the shells a protective coating of paint. The shell is held upright on a spindle and capped with a temporary disc as it moves into the paint-spray area. The paint dries to the point where the shells can be handled within 40 seconds after emerging from the spray. Painting is done over a hooded tank of water, so that considerable paint salvaging is possible.

"We skim it off the top of the water and use it again," a worker explained.

Similarly an under-the-floor conveyor system salvages curlings from the shells and gun-machining operations.

Except for huge presses hammering out parts for bomber plane landing gears, there is nothing about the operating units of the plant to recall the automobile engine factory of last year.

In a yard outside, however, is a spot with 8,000 automobile chassis frames piled in neat rows. It was a week's supply prior to Pearl Harbor.

Los Angeles Police Arrest 300 Youths

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP)—Continuing a campaign to throttle youthful gangs, police rounded up approximately 300 suspects over the week end—the largest mass arrests since the prohibition era.

Some of the teen-age boys and girls were paroled to their parents, but Capt. Joe Reed, Administrative Assistant to Police Chief C. B. Horrall, said 200 remained in jail.

Charges filed against those arrested included: Suspicion of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, violation of the Selective Service Act, violation of the curfew act, drunk, drunken driving, carrying concealed weapons, suspicion of burglary, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Successful Letter Writing: Prune Down the Verbiage

Eighth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower

Professional Letter Counselor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long-winded—that's what we modern letter writers are!

They wasted fewer words in grandfather's day, at least in business letters!

The museum which houses a number of Buffalo Bill's effects, has on display a letter to him dated at Chicago, November 24, 1890. It was written in pen and ink: "Colonel Cody, you are hereby authorized to secure the person of Sitting Bull and deliver him to the nearest company officer of U. S. troops."

Just 25 words! How long would a letter of like importance be today?

Some letter writers report cutting the length of their letters by grandfather's simple method. They write them out in longhand before having them typed.

With a little conscious effort, we can discipline ourselves to dictate letters as concise as any we would pen. We can easily avoid the machine-age expressions that add an unbecoming 5 per cent to 25 per cent of our letters.

Traffic letters are often very wordy, but the openings especially challenge one in attempting to cut them. Nevertheless, with a little study, they can be condensed.

In the following opening from a traffic letter, the words, in italics can be omitted:

In the matter of car WXVI-6257 consigned to Burns & Company, St. Louis, *we are advised* by the Wabash Railroad Claim Department that the impact record *which was* in this car has been sent on to you.

Here is the same paragraph revised, 26 per cent shorter:

The Wabash Railroad Claim Department writes that the impact record which was in car WXVI-6257, consigned to Burns & Company, St. Louis, has been sent to you.

Credit and collection letters are usually concise. Even they can be cut. With a slight revision, the words in italics in the following letter can be omitted:

We have your letter of the 8th *under the file shown covering* balance due bill No. 891 *in the amount of* $34.68 *at the present time.*

We find in checking this balance due that you are in order and this will be your authority to include this amount with your next check to the bank.

The opening of that letter could then be worded as follows: "Thank you for your letter of the 8th about balance due bill No. 891 of $34.68," a cut of 40 per cent.

Still another example is a letter written by a sales department as follows:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the courteous reception you gave me while in your store Saturday. *And as a further reminder* that I am expecting to see you here in the store tomorrow the 19th.

You will be convinced when you come to the house, that this sale is *just what* the word implies, *in every sense of the word. I expect* to see you here sometime tomorrow.

With a slight revision, that letter could read: "Thank you for the courteous reception you gave me Saturday. Don't forget that I'm expecting to see you here tomorrow, the 19th. You will be convinced when you come that this sale really includes splendid bargains. I shall expect you here sometime tomorrow."

That represents a cut of 35 per cent.

One way to prune the verbiage in letters is to make a single word serve where you have been using a phrase; for instance: "satisfactorily" in place of "in a satisfactory manner."

Here is some additional phraseology which you may like to watch. Perhaps you have not been using very much of it, but there may be a phrase or two that you wish to avoid.

Instead of saying:	Say:
an actual fact	a fact
another one	another
as to whether or not	whether
at all times	always
at the present time	now, at present (or omit)
both of them	both
can possibly	can
can't be possible	can't be
costs the sum of	costs
depreciate in value	depreciate
due to the fact that	because
each and every	each
first of all	first
for a period of a week	for a week
for the month of January	for January
good benefits	benefits
I sent you a telegram yesterday saying that	I wired you yesterday that
important essentials	essentials
in a most careful manner	carefully
in a satisfactory manner	satisfactorily
inasmuch as	as
in the amount of	for, of, or amounting to
in the city of St. Louis	in St. Louis
in the event that	if
in view of the fact that	since
intents and purposes	intents
many in number	many
perfectly all right	all right
still continue to	continue to
total effect of all this	effect
under date of	on
until such time as	until
we would ask that you	we ask you, or will you please
we would suggest and recommend	we recommend
with best wishes	best wishes

Number 9 will run tomorrow on the Education Page.

Destroyer Launchings Set New Speed Record

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—Two sleek destroyers, the Burns and the Izard, slid down the ways at the Charleston Navy Yard Aug 8 after only 13 weeks abuilding.

The previous record here in destroyer construction was set in June when the U. S. S. Bell and the U. S. S. Stevens were launched after 25 weeks.

The J & L label, plus:

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American and English women are shoulder-conscious now. Shoulders are braced—put to wheels—heaped with responsibilities—but their importance in doing these things *smartly* is never overlooked! Often the shoulder-line is what gives a simple handknit that Bond Street look—and more and more clever American knitters achieve that look with Copley's rather special yarns and instruction leaflets. You ought to see them . . . maybe you can at your usual store, but in case of any difficulty a note to one of the addresses below will bring helpful information.

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Copley's FINE ENGLISH KNITTING YARNS

Art Shows; Radio Programs—Public Transportation in Maine Swamped

Margaret Bourke-White's Photographs of Russia at War

By Dorothy Adlow

Through this week, there will be on view at the Fine Arts Theater, a selection of photographs, made by Margaret Bourke-White, of Russia at war. Miss Bourke-White has had unmatched privileges in Moscow as "Amerikanski photo-correspondent." She was allowed to use her camera to show not only the preparations for war, but actual bombardment, wreckage, and dire consequences of attack.

The camera could not be put to better service than to make a pictorial record of the collective effort of a nation in its gigantic struggle for existence. Miss Bourke-White approaches her subject not from the studio point of view, but as a reporter who aims to come home with the most accurate and searching material. She has a sense of what is significant and she knows how to ferret out the most telling manifestations. If she has photographed Stalin in the Kremlin, she has also focused her camera upon peasants, soldiers, industrial workers; classrooms, libraries.

Through photography she manages to convey an authentic feeling of Russia, without sentimentality or idealistic gloss. She understands the characteristic enthusiasms of the Russians, their sense of humor, their peculiar conceits, their amazing powers of endurance. While she is not imbued with the arty bias of some contemporary American photographers, artistry lies in her workmanship. It has a simple honesty and straightforward efficiency in telling us what this "photo-correspondent" has discovered, not only with the roving eyes of a photographer, but as a humanitarian. There is something in her photography that parallels the first-rate journalistic reporting that has come out of this war.

The prints disclose the modest thoroughness of Margaret Bourke-White's method. These are legible, pictorial records of people, events, places that reflect an intense effort and a charged atmosphere.

Here is history in the making. To keep up with it, the photographer must stand unprotected during bombardments, share the suffering of the assaulted citizenry. She must go to the front and see the gruesome spectacle of war, keeping calm as she manipulates her apparatus.

Prints at Horne Galleries

At the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, there will be on view through the summer a large exhibition of lithographs, etchings, wood engravings, and drawings. This collection which is as varied as it is entertaining, gives us an idea of the great scope of contemporary print-making.

American artists have shown a special interest and aptitude in the art of lithography. This print which is made on a stone block approximates the effect of painting. Artists can use the black and white in soft and subtle gradations, evincing allusive atmospheric effects. Among the lithographs at the Grace Horne Galleries which hold our interest epecially are those by Vera Andrus, Stow Wengenroth, Prentiss Taylor, and Robert Riggs. The latter has made some very strong portrayals of the circus and ringside.

Etchings by Lawrence Kupferman show a painstaking way of shaping a carefully thought and deeply felt idea. Etchings by John Sloan chronicle the American scene in the observant and pithy manner of that satirist. Lawrence Beall Smith's brilliant record of American life is not sufficiently represented for some enthusiastic spectators. American graphic artists have been keen in pointing out the amusing and prosaic and awkward features of everyday life observed among fellow citizens in a democratic society.

Colored drawings by Walt Disney complete the exhibition.

Calendar of Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Lithographics by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Photographs of Russia by Margaret Bourke White.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century. Picasso's "Guernica."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; Closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his environment (Special Exhibition Galleries), to Sept. 13. Bronze Fountain Attributed to Germain Pilon. French, 16th Century; Color prints and dry points by Mary Cassatt; twentieth century prints; lithographs by Daumier; photographs by Stieglitz (Print Department), through August. Museum School Alumni Exhibition of paintings and sculpture (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery), through August.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Exhibition of Model Aircraft.

Lowell: Whistler House—Exhibition of works by New England Artists.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Retrospective exhibition of works of E. Barnard Lintott.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Exhibit of pictures by Susan Ricker Know. Through Aug. 29.

Durham: University of New Hampshire—Group of portraits drawings of Poets and their manuscripts at the Writer's Conference. Through Aug. 11.

Hanover: Dartmouth College, Carpenter Gallery—Second annual exhibition of the N. H. Art Association. Through Aug. 23.

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 7.

Maine

Goose Rocks Beach: O'Hara Water Color Gallery—Exhibition of water colors. Through August 14.

Atlantic Charter First Anniversary To Be Observed

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Speaks, soprano, is to sing "Prayer Perfect," by her uncle, Oley Speaks, with other melodies. The orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, plays Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnole," the Waltz from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin," and Dvořák's "Humoresque," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

James Melton, tenor, makes his second guest appearance on "Great Artists." He will sing "M'Appari" from Flotow's "Martha"; Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," and a Negro spiritual, "Witness." The orchestra, Donald Voorhess conducting, plays Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and Von Suppé's "Light Cavalry" Overture, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

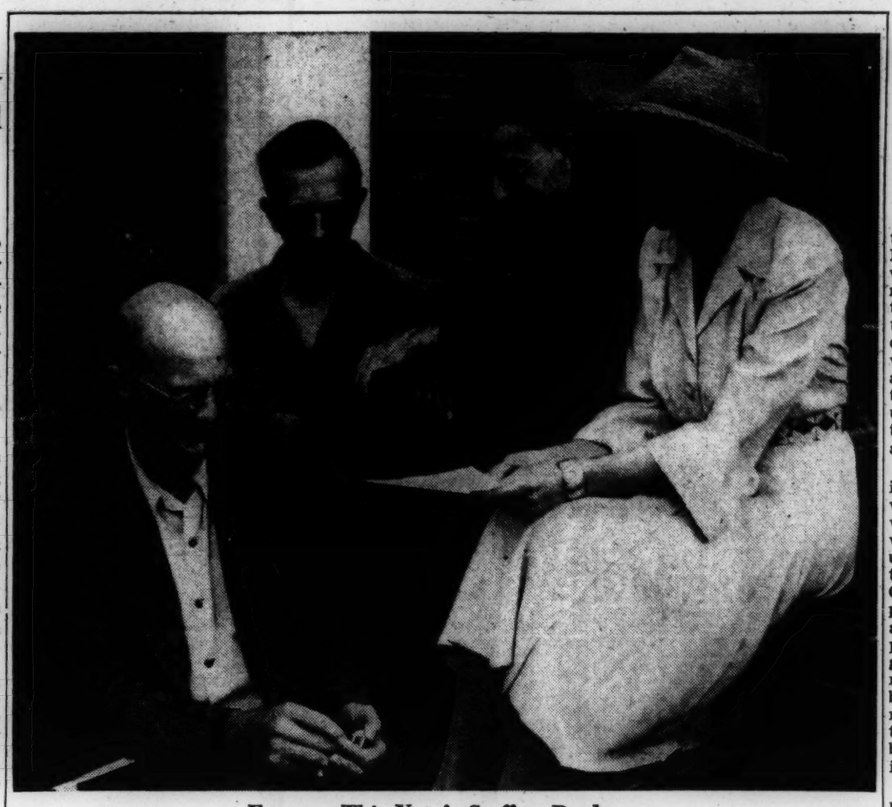
Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman conducts his band in Sousa's "The Picadore March" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee." Two cornet solos, one by Raymond Criscara, who will play Dr. Goldman's "Sans Souci," and the second, Rossini's "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater," complete the program, Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Carl Van Doren, author of a biography of Benjamin Franklin, is guest on "Giants of Freedom," when he will enalyze our war aims from Franklin's viewpoint, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

S. Stanwood Menken, founder and former president of the National Security League, and honorary chairman of the Minute Men of America, is to be heard in a talk on "America's Pledge to Freedom." The occasion is to celebrate the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter, given to the world by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Madeleine Carroll makes her second appearance on "Cavalcade of America" in "I, Mary Washington," by Robert Tallman, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Beginning Tuesday, at 6:15 a. m. on Station WEEI, Jesse H. Buffum presents the first of a new monthly survey of New England Agriculture, prepared by Milton C. Allen, secretary of the Agricultural Division of the New England Council.



Four on This Year's Staff at Durham

Authors who are serving on the staff of this year's Writers' Conference at the University of New Hampshire, at Durham, N. H. Left to right they are: Rolf Humphries, poet and translator; John Holmes, poet and professor of English at Tufts College; Millen Brand, author; and Esther Forbes, whose "Paul Revere and the Times He Lived In" is a current best seller. The Conference, which began Aug. 3, will continue through Aug. 14.

Medal Right Off; It's Grandfather's

Not many men receive a Congressional Medal on the day they enlist.

But that's what happened to Leo S. Hanley of Roslindale, Mass., who recently was inducted into the United States Marine Corps in Boston.

The Congressional Medal of Honor which the young man received, however, was won by his grandfather for "erecting barricades under heavy fire in Peiping, China, in the summer of 1900."

The youth's father, John J. Hanley, member of the Boston Fire Department's arson squad, gave the medal to his son following his induction as a Marine.

Late Afternoon Art Programs on WRUL Beginning

A short series of radiocasts entitled "Art in Wartime America" begin at Station WRUL at 5:30 p. m., today, with Prof. George Harold Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as the first speaker.

The series is being presented with the co-operation of the Harvard Defense Group, under the chairmanship of Prof. Ralph Barton Perry. Prof. Theodore Spencer, department of history and literature, Harvard University, is directly responsible for the series of nine broadcasts which will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5:30 p. m., throughout the month of August.

Professor Edgell spoke today on the Problem of Art and War. Wednesday's program, "Entertainment in Camps," will include an interview with Chester Smith, regional executive for New England of the United Service Organizations.

Crocker Favors Nations' League

Courtenay Crocker, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts, appealed to the parents of boys in service to support a program for international co-operation after the war, in a statement issued recently from his Boston headquarters:

"I appeal to the mothers and fathers of the men in service to support a new program for international co-operation, such as a League of Nations, and send to Congress men who will support that program, so that when we have won the victory in this war we can feel that our sons' sons will never have to go to war."

98 P. C. of Registered Autos To Use Limit in Gasoline

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 10—Although 144,098 or 98.3 per cent of Maine's registered passenger motor vehicles were registered under the new gasoline coupon rationing system, indicating very little decline in the number of cars that their owners intend to keep on the highway at least to the extent of the approximately 240 miles a month their "A" ration books allow, the use of public transportation systems has increased tremendously and beyond their capacities.

In the industrial cities of Lewiston and Auburn, for instance, where textile mills are busy on war orders and the first of the war shoe orders are coming in, the urban and interurban bus lines of the Lewiston and Auburn Transit Company carried nearly 700,000 passengers in July. This was an approximate 35 per cent increase in passenger load; and the business is growing. The busses not long ago replaced trolley lines and have been operating on the nickel fare rate ordered by the Public Utilities Commission. Many more busses could be used on this line if they could be obtained.

Even greater increases are reported in the business of Maine Central and Greyhound inter-State bus services and it is not uncommon to see lines of passengers, especially on week-ends, waiting at terminals for transportation. Trains, too, of course, have felt the added load, increasing daily as automobile travel is restricted by rationing.

One of the major unsolved problems is what to do about the several thousand shipyard workers who travel daily within a radius of 75 miles to their defense jobs in the big shipyards of Bath and South Portland. Tire allotments by Office of Price Administration are far inadequate to meet their needs even though an excellent plan for the handling of their supplemental gas requirements without delays was worked out between OPA and the shipyard managements.

Barracks Unwanted

Talk of building barracks at the yards to house the ship workers is meeting with their protests. They complain that their family and home life would thus be interrupted and undermined. The alternative proposed by the shipyard workers who have organized a special committee to work upon the problem is train transportation but this also brings up serious problems which must be overcome, not the least of which would be transportation from railroad terminal to the yards at South Portland.

Windshield Stickers

Meanwhile, the Secretary of State's office has disclosed that windshield stickers of the decalcomania type will replace the steel license plates for automobiles of 1943. Cars for which 1942 plates were issued will continue to carry the 1942 plates which will be validated by the four-inch-long windshield sticker.

One might be justified to wonder if windshield space soon will be big enough to take care of all the stickers that go on it. Already windshields carry Use tax stamps, inspection stickers, rationing stickers. In addition, shipyard workers have car stickers, "E" emergency stickers have been issued for civilian defense cars and official machines that have to travel in blackouts. Then there is the wide assortment of stickers that some motorists like to display on their windshields or rear windows "just for the fun of it."

Hope for River

Gov. Sumner Sewall, back from Washington where he conferred with War Production Board and other officials about priorities for materials to build lagoons to improve the polluted waters of the Androscoggin River during the warm months of the year, indicated he had hopes that his trip was not in vain. In Washington, the Governor was informed some secondhand equipment, pumps and pipes, might be made available for this purpose. Sulphite waste from the pulp mills would be stored in the lagoons and released during the cold months when less chemical action would result and hence less of the pollution and odor that is a matter of justified and continual protest from citizens living in the Androscoggin Valley.

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, Aug. 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 13.35mc, 17.75mc, and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen, Jose Ferrer and Margaret Webster. Directed by Miss Webster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Coronation March from the Opera "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to the Opera "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Concerto for Organ and Orchestra No. 2, in B-flat, Op. 4 ..... Handel
Introduction—Allegro; Adagio; Allegro ma non presto
Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla, from the Music Drama "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner
Waltz from Serenade for Strings ..... Volkman
Spirit of the Warrior (Czardas) ..... Grossman
First Hungarian Dance, in G minor ..... Brahms
Wilfrid Tremblay at the Hammond Organ

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Barl. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart, Ruth Hussey, Roland Young. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 9:57 a. m., 12:48, 3:39, 6:30, 9:21. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:23.

Kenmore—"Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:16. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45. "Night in New Orleans," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Scollay—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:30.

South Station Theater — "Miss Polly." "Information Please" with John Gunther." "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady." "Hunter's Paradise," "Tennis Rhythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard, Jack Benny. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:20. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Charles Rogers. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Telepix—Al Shean and Patty Hale in a Broadway Musical. "Crystals in Science," "Two Color Cartoons," "Wilds of Argentina," "Pete Smith's Screenpoops," "Bill Stern on Physical Fitness," "Stranger Than Fiction," 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bombs Over Burma." Anna May Wong. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:35. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Barl. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Great Man's Lady." Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Barl, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "I Was Framed," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour. "Dawn Express." 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Larceny, Inc," "Edward G. Robinson. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Spoilers," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. 1:59, 5. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:34, 9:44.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Real Glory," Andrea Leeds. 3:30, 6:5, 9:50. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2, 5, 8. "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. Spencer Tracy. 3:50, 6:15, 9:15.

Cleveland Circle: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Read the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost" Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.

University: "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 1:35, 4:55, 8:16.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 3:21, 9:21. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:45. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 3, 9.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:19, 8:27. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 2:06, 5:11, 8:16.

Park: "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Wayne. "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew, William Holden. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Murder in the Big House," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Fantasia." 2:30, 8:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Tight Shoes." "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Secret Agent of Japan." Preston Foster. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:57, 5:07, 9:17.

Maplewood: "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 7:40. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:09, 9:04.

Mystic: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Barl. 2:25, 8:30. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 8:25. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:48, 7:48. "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 5:23, 9:23.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Bedtime Story." Loretta Young. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Escape From Hong Kong," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2:30, 6:45, 10. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 3:40, 8:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureeen O'Hara, John Payne, "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 2, 8.

Strand: "Great Man's Lady." Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Private Buckaroo." Harry James, Andrews Sisters. "Fingers at the Window." Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Private Buckaroo." Harry James, Andrews Sisters. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman, Ginger Rogers. "Yukon Patrol," Alan Lane, Lita Conway. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central Square: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.

Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Saboteur." Priscilla Lane. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:09, 7:54. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. "March of Time" and short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Long Voyage Home." John Wayne. "Rebellious Daughters," Marjorie Reynolds, Verna Hillie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 8. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:17, 6:40, 9:43.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded.)
7:00 p. m.—To be announced.
7:15 p. m.—"Cavalcade of America"; Recording.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—2:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.4 meg., 36.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

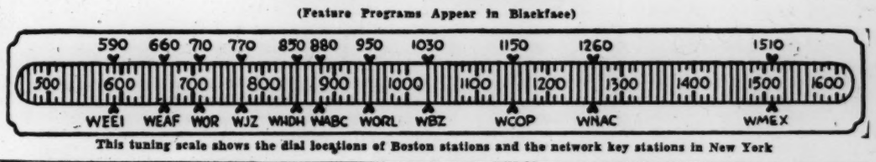
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Music by the Hand.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Three Suns"; vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brasil.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9)

2:45 p. m.—Marching Along.
3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Music; Concert Hall.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Rider" drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Sports Interviews.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Arthur Rovel's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Musical Clock	Organ mus.; Home study	
7:15 Recorded music	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; Music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melodies	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety Show; News	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Interview	Walt Disney's Orch.
8:45	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss, Int.; Music	"Hollywood Four"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Tune Time"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue; organ	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Beas Johnson"	BBC News; recorded	Studio talk
10:15 American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill," sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft; organ	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Food Fair	Women in Defense	Meet the Band	Dramatization	Marie Mason"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Billy Days, Tenor
11:15 "I'm a Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Austrian News; record.	"Woman Reporter"
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	"Stringtime"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Words and Music"	Orchestra and Soloists	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington News	Home Forum; talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Jolly songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	Marina di Silva, Songs
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone, "Book Ends"	"Lonely Women"; drama	Sports; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, Songs
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants Baseball Game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	News: "Men of the Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Treasury Parade	U. S. Army Band	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Giants Baseball Game	"Wartime Buying"; Music
4:00 Book talk	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo: Organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Giants Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Living Art; talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dance Matinee
4:45 News report	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Inter-American Affairs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "Follies"

N. E. Governors to Meet in Maine Capital to Seek Solution of Fuel Problem

Ickes' Aide Has Plan for N. E. To Get All the Oil It Needs

New England's Governors will meet in Augusta, Maine, on Wednesday to confer on the shortage of fuel oil and other petroleum products in this region, it was learned in Boston today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the New England Governors' Conference, will preside.

With him, attending the meeting, the first in a series of regular periodic meetings of the Governors, will be F. L. Higginson, Director of the Division of Service and Supplies of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Richard L. Bowditch, Director of the Fuel Division of the Committee; and J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the Associated Petroleum Industries Committee.

The meeting was decided upon at the last National Governors' Conference, in Asheville, N. C., as the first of a series of such conferences to be held monthly or every six weeks. Problems peculiar to New England will be discussed at the meetings.

Although the conference in Augusta will be closed to the public, a full report of the proceedings will be made public.

Organization of government and industrial forces into a single unit with wide powers on buying, transportaton and storage was today held forth by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, as the solution to New England's dearth of petroleum products.

He was satisfied, he said, that such consolidation would succeed in bringing to New England all the petroleum that it needs.

The Davies plan was proposed just as his chief, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced New England oil supplies nearer normal than those in other sections of the rationed area. It came, too, just as thousands of civilian defense volunteers began circulating questionnaires on the possibilities of conversion of home oil-heating facilities. Mr. Davies also revealed that less than 4 per cent of East Coast owners of oil burners have converted to coal.

The Davies plan, suggesting fusion of industrial and Government forces, at once floated anew reports on one-man control of the petroleum situation.

Naval convoys, considered by a number of oil men as the only solution to the transportation problem, were once more brought into the picture by Representative George J. Bates, (R.) of Salem, in a meeting of salesmen discussing ration needs. The salesmen protested the present system of gasoline rationing.

East Polls Midwest

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10 (AP)—A poll of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois is being arranged by the Providence Journal-Bulletin in an effort to determine whether sentiment in those States favors immediate rationing so their fuel oil and gasoline may be shared with New England.

The Journal-Bulletin, which placed paid advertisements in five Sunday newspapers in those States, said it also would poll their Congressional delegations.

A serious shortage of fuel oil threatens New England's war workers and their production of war munitions next winter," the Rhode Island newspaper said in the advertisement, which was mailed to 400 other papers. Petroleum experts have "'stressed the imperative necessity for extending gasoline and fuel oil rationing to your area at once," the advertisement continued.

"But Washington authorities say that this help that you can give to New England and the East now is prevented by the fear of your political retaliation at the polls next November."

The Journal-Bulletin expressed belief that the midwesterners it addresses were willing to help New England at once.

Official United States Coast Guard

Giving Signals and Running Interference for U. S. Merchantmen

On the sea and in the air, the Coast Guard sees the convoys through.

Upper: Coast Guard cutters sweep along the convoy lines, on the alert for hostile periscopes and the swift white trail of torpedoes.

Center: Three planes and a blimp—the eyes of the Coast Guard—watch over their flock of ships ready to give warning of U-boats.

Lower: A fast Coast Guard "sub-buster" stands ready to shoot the "ash cans"—the depth bombs that explode fathoms under water, blasting everything in their path.

New England's Dairy Plants to Yield Old Metal

Thousands of New England dairy plants will be canvassed soon for an estimated 1,000,000 pounds of unused and abandoned scrap metal, the Regional News Bureau of the Office of War Information in Boston announced today.

The campaign will be conducted by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board which has set a minimum goal of 30 pounds of scrap from each plant. The campaign was suggested by representatives of the dairy equipment and supplies industry.

The industrial advisory committee covering dairy equipment and machinery manufacturers pointed out that there are substantial amounts of critical scrap material in practically every dairy plant, which now can be turned to use in war plants.

Only milk processing plants, such as bottling depots, cheese plants and ice cream factories will be included in the program.

Maine Judge to Conduct Night Courts for Workers

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 10 (AP)—Judge Ralph A. Gallagher of the Lincoln Municipal Court announced today that he would conduct night courts each week, beginning this Thursday, in a move to aid war workers.

He said that workers who happened to be arrested for law violations thus would not lose time from their jobs during the day. He has five cases scheduled for the first night session.

3 N. E. Plants Get Army-Navy Joint Awards

War Activities in New England

Army-Navy Awards to New England—The first formal presentations of the new Army-Navy Production awards for plants engaged in war industry were made today at three New England plants.

Plants receiving the awards were: United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; United Aircraft Corporation, Hamilton Standard Propeller Division, East Hartford, Conn.; Hampshire and Ware Woolen Companies, Ware, Mass.

The blue, red, and yellow banner that is the Army-Navy "E" award for excellence went to a Naval establishment for the first time with the ceremonies at Portsmouth.

In notifying Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, U. S. N., Commandant, that the yard won the "E" for its increased rate of submarine construction, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, termed it "an outstanding contribution to victory."

Industrialist Honored — Fulton Rindge, Bay State inventor and industrialist, was honored by the Navy today as he was credited with breaking a textile-industry bottleneck to assure the Navy of an adequate supply of blue flannel for uniforms.

Mr. Rindge, the announcement said, developed with the aid of laboratory technicians machinery which will dye with indigo an entire piece of cloth in full color at "four times the former rate of speed at a cost far below all previous figures."

Coolidge Pilgrimage Speaker Warns of Excessive Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 10—"Government is becoming a tremendous thing. If we don't keep control of this powerful machine, it will most certainly control us," warned Mortimer R. Proctor, Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, speaking at the annual Coolidge Pilgrimage here yesterday.

Quoting Samuel Adams' statestatement that "There never was a democracy that did not commit suicide," Mr. Proctor said, "If democracy in America commits suicide, it is because you and I and millions of others, through neglect and apathy, permit it to die."

He urged that the schools vitalize their teaching on democracy and reveal democracy as something "fundamentally important, desirable, and worth fighting for."

Need of Vigilance

He referred to democracy as "a complicated piece of machinery" with dials which indicate trends and which every citizen, he said, should watch vigilantly. He named eight of these "dials" as: free enterprise, national credit, opportunity and incentive, State government and states' rights, government by law rather than decree, social security, the courts, and our national unity.

Gradual Encroachment

"The change from democracy to dictatorship or collectivism," he declared, does not come usually by government decree or vote of the people; it comes on gradually, step by step, and comes unnoticed unless we are keenly attentive to trends."

Lieut.-Governor Proctor delivered his speech in the little village church across the street from the modest house where Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office on that historic night when he first became President of the United States. Following the ceremonies in the church, the people gathered in the churchyard beneath an overcast sky.

For the dedication of a marble tablet containing excerpts from a tribute Coolidge once paid to his native state.

Words of Coolidge

"Vermont is a state I love," he had said. "I could not look upon the peaks of Ascutney, Killington, Mansfield, and Equinox without being moved in a way no other scene could move me. It was here I first saw the light of day; here I received my bride: here my dead lie pillowed upon the loving breast of the everlasting hills.

"I love Vermont because of her hills and valleys, her scenery and invigorating climate, but most of all because of her indomitable people. . . . If the spirit of liberty should vanish in other parts of the Union and support of our institutions should languish, it could all be replenished from the generous store held by the people of this brave little State of Vermont."

Hanover Munition Workers Get 10 Per Cent Pay Raise

HANOVER, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase for 5,000 employees in three plants of the National Fireworks Company, Inc., was announced today by General Manager George Black.

Mr. Black said the raise would jump the pay roll about $1,000,000 a year for workers in the Hanover, Rockland and Whitman plants. The company is manufacturing munitions.

Court Kills State Fund Issue

The case for a vote this coming fall on a State fund for workmen's compensation failed today in the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The decision, taken by the full bench, was unanimous. The high court's findings were set forth in 27 pages written by Chief Justice Fred T. Field.

The court upheld the State Ballot Commission in barring the proposition from the ballot this coming autumn on the ground of insufficiency of proper signatures.

After inquiry, the Commission had ruled that although the initiative contained 24,192 signatures, more than 5,000 had been forged or placed on the petition by fraud. This left less than the 20,000 required by law.

The Commission's ban was sharply attacked by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which sponsored the campaign for a State-wide vote. On July 1, Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Court dismissed the petition challenging the Commission's ruling, and then the high court held a special sitting to hear arguments.

In its decision today the high court said:

"No error of law or excess of jurisdiction on the part of the Commission in deciding the initiative petition here involved should be rejected is apparent upon the records of the proceedings of the Commission as set forth in the return of the Commissioners to the petition."

The Court also dismissed several arguments that the statute setting up the Ballot Law Commission was unconstitutional.

Union Hits Strike Of Rail Truckers

Union officials today investigated the strike of 60 men in the trucking division of the Boston & Maine Transportation Co. At headquarters of Local 25 of the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor the strike was declared unauthorized.

The walkout has hit the pick up and delivery service of the road in the Boston area, which, however, comprises a very small part of the railroad's freight service.

Railroad officials reiterated this morning that they had not yet been told by the strikers what the stoppage was about.

New Citizens Told To Aid the Nation

Each one of 300 new citizens who were admitted to citizenship today before Judge Arthur D. Healey at the United States District Court was admonished to go forth determined to do his share as a citizen to help the nation survive.

Judge Healey warned that citizenship includes responsibilities as well as privileges and said that those who come here from all parts of the world to seek opportunity and liberty enjoyed by our forefathers must do their part in the struggle to preserve these privileges.

New Englanders Missing in Alaska

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The War Department today announced an additional list of soldiers missing in action in Alaska, at Midway and in Hawaii.

The missing in action in Alaska, and their next of kin, include:

Massachusetts

Mansfield, Capt. Thomas F.; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Mansfield, Cambridge, Mass.

Ware, First Lieutenant William Robert; wife, Mrs. William R. Ware, Marion Mass.

No New Englanders were listed as missing in the Midway and Hawaiian actions.

Firing Tomorrow By Harbor Guns

Army test gun firing will be conducted daily—weather permiting—in the vicinity of Point Allerton, beginning tomorrow at ten o'clock and continuing to Aug 18, it was announced today by Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard officer of the First Naval District in a warning to mariners.

The firing will be intermittent when the area is clear of shipping, he said.

Another warning sounded by Captain Derby today was for similar firing in the vicinity of Winthrop during the period Aug. 13 to 20, from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. daily, weather permitting.

THE ANSWER

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WASHINGTON D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The Basic 9-Piece Dining Room Suite consists of a pedestal-base table, a 54-inch credenza buffet, a china cabinet, arm chair and five side chairs, $391.50

The Basic 3-Piece Bedroom Suite consists of single or double-size bed, chest of drawers, dresser and mirror $223

Bedroom Furniture, Fifth Floor

Dining Room Furniture, Sixth Floor

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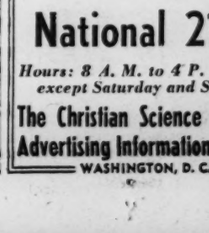

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Workers Quit as Bombay Rioting Grows

BOMBAY, India, Aug 10 (AP)—The All-India Congress Party's campaign of mass civil disobedience gained momentum today as workers left their jobs in 18 mills and new demonstrations occurred in Bombay, where police fired into a large and turbulent crowd which refused to disperse.

Violent disorders broke out in various parts of the city, with demonstrators stoning suburban trains in one area and burning a Government grain shop in another.

Police at New Delhi turned back a small crowd of demonstrators who managed to get through an obstruction to the foot of the hill on which the house of Viceroy Lord Linlithgow is situated, Reuters reported.

Eleven persons were wounded when police fired twice into groups in the Dadar District of Bombay. In Poona, police fired on a crowd, mostly of students, near Parsurambhau College, and two were wounded. Schools and colleges were closed. Hoodlums threw bottles through windows.

The work stoppages in some Bombay mills were in response to Mohandas K. Gandhi's call for a "complete deadlock" by strikes and all other non-violent means.

Bands of Hindus stoned some Moslem shops in the "trouble area" of South Central Bombay. Police fear a repetition of the communal Moslem-Hindu riots which have followed previous civil disobedience campaigns.

Throughout the city troops were stationed in groups ranging from a dozen soldiers to a full platoon. They evidently were being shown largely for moral effect, however, for they were not participating with the police in breaking up disturbances. But they carried their rifles.

In a two-hour drive through the troubled area an Associated Press correspondent's car was shot at several times. Bottles, pots, rocks and other missiles were hurled at the machine before police came to the rescue.

Though deprived of leadership by the swift arrest of Mr. Gandhi and his chief lieutenants, the rank and file of the Congress Party appeared to be responding to a call for resistance to British rule. However, Mr. Gandhi's admonitions against violence apparently were being forgotten or ignored.

Potentially more serious than the disturbances in Bombay and other cities was the threat of strikes in vital war industries.

Strikes Reported Brewing

While the Executive Committee of the Indian Federation of Labor denounced Mr. Gandhi's disobedience campaign as a "sinister move" and gave assurance of its intention to co-operate with the Government, reports were current that walkouts already were being organized.

Cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad, where some of the worst disorders took place, were said to have decided on a general strike.

In an attempt to break up any organized movement, the Government of Bombay banned all assemblages of five or more persons, prohibited the carrying of weapons and clamped down a strict curfew on troubled areas.

The All-India Congress and its provincial committees were officially designated as unlawful organizations.

An official announcement last night said casualties in Bombay included two rioters killed and 19 injured, one police officer killed and 45 policemen injured.

The most serious disorder in Bombay occurred last night when police broke up a mass meeting of some 30,000 persons in Shiva-Ji Park. Tear gas, employed for the sixth time since dawn, finally dispersed the gathering, but not before speakers had read and distributed to the crowd this message from Mr. Gandhi:

Message From Gandhi

"Every man is free to go to the fullest length under ahimsa (nonviolence) for complete deadlock by strikes and all other possible means. Karenge ya marenge (do or die)!"

Mr. Gandhi—who originally had planned to address the meeting—was said to have scrawled the message just before he was arrested at his home at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and hustled off to Poona, 65 miles away, for internment.

His arrest followed by approximately 12 hours the Congress Party's ratification of his resolution demanding Britain's immediate withdrawal from India and authorizing a civil disobedience movement.

Mr. Gandhi's wife was arrested when she insisted on addressing the Shiva-Ji Park meeting and was taken to Poona to join him.

Other leaders arrested included Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of the Party; Jawaharlal Nehru; and a faithful disciple, Madeline Slade, the daughter of a British admiral. Mr. Azad, Mr. Nehru and many of their followers were held in Yeravda Jail, six miles from Poona.

The Moslem Minority, representing 80,000,000 of India's nearly 400,000,000 population, remained generally aloof from the disobedience campaign.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, which is to meet Aug. 16 to discuss its policy, expressed his regret at the "dangerous mass movement" launched by the Congress Party.

Britain is Blamed By Glasgow Herald

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 10

The Glasgow Herald apparently was the only British provincial newspaper to blame the British Government for the current situation in India. It said:

It is a grim and sorry reflection on British-Indian relations that with the enemy at the gate and with China and Russia, for whom the Congress professes such sympathy, in peril, it should be found necessary to substitute force and repression for discussion and negotiation. . . . The hands of the clock have been turned back.

Socialists Condemn

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Socialist Party issued a statement condemning the arrest of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru in India and urged that no American men or arms be used in India.

"Great Britain's action in jailing Gandhi and Nehru and forbidding any meeting of the Indian National Congress has struck a dastardly blow against the Four Freedoms that Churchill and Roosevelt claimed the United Nations are fighting for," the statement said.

Recall of Parliament Urged To Explore Indian Situation

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—While latest reports tell of riots spreading in India, demands are being expressed here for the recall of Parliament to consider the India situation arising from the arrest of Mohandus K. Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

It is recognized by Britons that their Government has after the most careful deliberation decided on a firm policy toward Mr. Gandhi and is resolved to pursue it unswervingly for the war's duration.

And in this the British Government has nation-wide support, for there is one conclusion which all sections of British opinion—from "diehard" Conservatives to Communists—have lately come to agree upon and that is that Mr. Gandhi is out of step with the realities of a critical situation and not representative of the majority view in India.

Opinion Varied on Tactics

But there is a difference of opinion here on British tactics. For instance, spokesmen of the political Labor Party, some Liberals, and the Communist Party are sharply questioning the wisdom of the "precipitate" imprisonment of Congress leaders.

And some quarters are asking, "Are negotiations for an Indian settlement off for the duration with issues being decided by force or show of force until then?"

It is to clarify these points that the Government is being asked to effect an immediate recall of Parliament.

Moslem Attitude Cited

Progressive newspapers and political circles seem mainly disturbed at what they call the lack of sign of any intention by the British Government or the Government of India to search further for a constructive solution.

Official circles here, however, point to the latest statement of the Moslem leader, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, as convincing justification for British policy.

Mr. Jinnah's almost threatening warning to the Congress party not to attempt to involve Moslems in civil disobedience activities and his denunciation of Mr. Gandhi's action and policy are seen as confirmation that it would be impossible for Britain at the present moment to hand over the Government of India entirely to Indians without causing internal strife amounting probably to civil war.

Where Decision Rests

Mr. Jinnah's statement appears as specially significant in that it once again draws attention to the fact that the Indian problem is now resolved to a large extent into a problem, not between the Congress Party and the British Government, but between Congress and the rest of India.

Britain's present role thus becomes one of a defender, a policeman, an umpire, and an arbitrator.

And the chief controversy in political circles here is now likely to be whether the characteristics of defender, policeman, umpire, or arbitrator should be uppermost in the present critical war situation.

Factors of Support

The Liberal Manchester Guardian urges that there must be no fatalistic acceptance by the United Nations of India as a new hostile front.

If there is not enough wisdom in the Congress Party, then the Manchester Guardian looks to other Indians—those, for instance, in the Viceroy's Executive Council "distinguished men who represent much that is best in Indian life."

Another encouraging editorial outlook is expressed in the Daily Mail which might be described as Britain's most traditionally imperialistic daily.

This editorial claims that the real India is represented by 1,500,000 Indian soldiers fighting with the United Nations, and by millions working in factories and field. It adds:

"This is the India we must lead and defend. Let us remember, too, that we fight not only for the life of the Empire, but as one of the United Nations, and that India is the key point in our world-wide front."

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Plodding India Elbowed by Air Era

Deane Dickason from Ewing Galloway; Associated Press

Contrasting Ways in the Changes of Asia

The native coolies pulling a street roller in Calcutta typify the older methods of hand labor in many fields. The United States fliers in the lower picture are now a part of the force winging their way from India to other United Nations in that part of the world.

Text of British Reply to Congress Party

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 10 (AP)—A partial text of the statement issued by the British Government of India in reply to the All-India Congress Party resolution on independence follows:

The All-India Congress Committee have ratified the resolution passed by the working committee of the Indian National Congress on Aug. 5.

That resolution demands immediate withdrawal of British power from India and sanctions "starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale."

The Governor-General-in-Council has been aware, too, for some days past of the dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful and in some cases violent activities directed, among other things, to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organization of strikes, the tampering with the loyalty of Government servants and the interference with defense measures, including recruitment.

The Government of India waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels might prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope. To a challenge such as the present there can be only one answer. The Government of India would regard as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India and their obligations to their Allies discussions about a demand the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy and would paralyze her effort in the common cause of human freedom.

For the demand of the Congress leaders there is no warrant in the view of the Government of India that the demand is difficult if not impossible to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of leaders of the Congress Party or full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation.

The Congress Working Committee admit "there may be risks involved." They are right. Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to an Axis attack from without.

Internally, withdrawal of British rule invites civil war, the collapse of law and order, the outbreak of communal feuds and the dislocation of economic life with its inevitable hardships.

Nor can the Government accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole. . . . In the interests of securing their own dominance and in pursuit of a totalitarian policy, its leaders consistently impeded the efforts made to bring India to full nationhood.

But for the resistance of the Congress Party to constructive efforts, India might even now be enjoying self-government. . . . The fullest opportunity for attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. . . .

The Government of India are satisfied that the interval between the withdrawal of British rule and the establishment of a stable provisional government would provide an open opportunity for the enemies of order and for all dissident elements in the population. . . .

It is not too much to say that acceptance of the demand . . . must mean the betrayal of the Allies whether inside or outside of India and the betrayal in particular of Russia and China. . .

There is nothing the Government of India regrets more than this challenge at so critical a juncture. But on them lies the task of defending India. . . That task the Government of India will discharge in the face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress Party with clear determination. . . .

They urge the people of India to unite with them in resistance to the present challenge of the Party. They appeal to them to lay aside all political differences and for the period of the war to place before all other considerations the defense of their country and the achievement of those common aims on which depends the future not only of India but of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Steps to Crisis in India

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present critical situation in India developed by progressive steps following the inability of the mission headed by Sir Stafford Cripps to reach an agreement with Indian leaders last spring.

Following are the major milestones:

The Cripps mission offered India Dominion status after the war and a gradually expanding voice in the direction of its affairs during the period of hostilities. The proposal was rejected by all major groups. The All-India Congress Party asked full independence at once. The All-India Moslem League refused to agree to any plan which gave a proportional majority to the predominately Hindu Congress Party and sought establishment of a separate Moslem state in Northern India.

Congress Party leaders continued to agitate for immediate independence as Japanese expanded their conquests in Asia.

Late in July the Working Committee of the Congress Party acted to bring the situation to a head by passing a resolution, drawn up by Mohandas K. Gandhi, calling for a civil disobedience campaign unless India's freedom was granted at once.

The original draft of the resolution said the first move of an independent Indian government probably would be to negotiate with Japan. This remark later was edited out of the original resolution. The revised draft said a freed India would "wholeheartedly and unreservedly declare itself on the side of the United Nations, agreeing to meet Japan or any other aggressor with armed resistance."

The British Government responded by virtually accusing Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders with being appeasers of Japan.

The Full Committee of the Congress Party met on Aug. 7 and passed a supplementary and preparatory resolution giving Mr. Gandhi full powers to lead a disobedience movement if a demand for freedom were rejected.

At the same time Mr. Gandhi appealed to the United States to act "while there is yet time" to bring about Indian independence and permit Indians to "use their liberty in favor of the Allied cause."

The following day the Full Committee ratified by an overwhelming majority the Working Committee's revised resolution authorizing the disobedience movement.

The British Government promptly countered by outlawing the Congress Party generally and arresting Mr. Gandhi and some 200 other members of the Working Committee.

Shortly after the arrests, disturbances developed in Bombay and other cities and police were forced to fire on demonstrators.

Toc H. Brightens Second War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Good evidence was given at a large gathering in London of the ever-growing spread of the beneficient and friendly activities of the Toc H. organization. Founded in 1915 by three men sitting together in Talbot House, a soldier's rest house, at Poperinghe in Belgium, it spread so rapidly that when World War II was let loose on mankind there were about 1,500 branches and groups in existence.

At the time of writing there are, too, more than 400 club houses. These can be found throughout the United Kingdom, and overseas there are clubs in Malta (3), Alexandria, Cairo, Gibraltar, Jerusalem, Televiv (a Christian organization in a purely Jewish town), Baghdad, Aden, and in all the British Dominions. One hears that on troopships Toc H. circles are formed automatically, leading, as usual, to new comradeships.

At Plymouth a club house was opened early in 1941, thanks to the generosity of the United States citizens, and from the United States, too, now comes the news that they intend to see to the rebuilding of All-Hallows Church, Barking, the Toc H. church which suffered in the bombing of London.

The letters T stands for Talbot House, and in the language of signalers these became 'Toc H.' "Tubby" Clayton, one of the original founders, is still the Padré, and once a year, on the birthday of the movement, teams all over the world have met at 9 p. m. by local time to light their "Lamps of Remembrance" and thus form a "World Chain of Light." Members of Toc H. aim at being "the good neighbor" everywhere, and a Toc H. house tries to be a host to every man.

Britain's Decisive Action Approved by Ambedkar

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 10—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, labor member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and spokesman for India's depressed classes, said in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor that "with regard to the action of the Government of India in arresting Mohandas K. Gandhi and members of the All-India Congress Party Working Committee I have no doubt whatever about the necessity and propriety of the course adopted.

[The depressed classes are estimated to number about 40,000,000 out of India's population of approximately 380,000,000. Dr. Ambedkar is the first of their number of gain a voice in the direction of India.]

"The reasons for the step have been fully set out in the statement issued by Governor-General-in-Council and it seems to me quite unnecessary to traverse the same ground again," Dr. Ambedkar said. "I feel certain all sober-minded people will be convinced by the reasons given in that document.

Three Points Weighed

"I will deal with only three points which among the other reasons mentioned in that statement weighed greatly with me," Dr. Ambedkar added.

"First I think it will be accepted that law and order is vital to the well-being of the body politic and therefore must be maintained. The administrator must, of course, see that the body politic does not get too much law and order. But the administrator who hesitates to impose law and order when the body politic requires it and the situation becomes grave must abdicate. He has no right to be in control of the State. That is one reason which influenced me in supporting the immediate arrest of the Congress leaders.

Reign of Chaos Seen

"It is impossible to imagine the utter chaos and anarchy which would have resulted in this country if the Congress Working Committee had been allowed time to work out their plans.

"Expedition was all the more necessary in view of the fact that the Government had learned that the plan of action proposed was not of the nonviolent kind and included a general strike lasting for days which was impossible to contemplate with indifference or equanimity.

"The second reason which prevailed with me was the fact that the unconstitutional method of achieving the Congress goal was not justified by circumstances. I realize that constitutional action for reaching political ends is not always possible.

"Indeed I have in the past justified noncooperation and even civil disobedience practiced by the Congress. But that was at a time when it might be argued that constitutional methods were not open.

"Now under the Act of 1935, constitutional action is possible and the Congress people know very well that by united action of a constitutional character they would be in position to set at nought various limitations to which they have objected.

Invitation by Government

"At least they should know this from their experience in provincial administration. The same thing was possible for them at the center. They have been invited to come into the Government at the center several times since the war started.

"As members of the Viceroy's Executive Council they could have succeeded in getting all the freedom of action they wanted, and this freedom would not in practice have been affected by constitutional limitations.

"When constitutional action is perfectly possible, I think no reasonable man would allow any political organization to launch upon unconstitutional action, the consequence of which would be a complete paralysis of the economic and political life of the country.

Unlawful Procedures

"It is this persistence in unconstitutional methods in preference to constitutional ones when the latter are open to them that must be regarded as the strongest ground for the Government's action in arresting the members of the Working Committee.

"The third point I wish to refer to relates to the project of the letter which Mr. Gandhi is said to have planned to send to his Excellency the Viceroy.

"It hight be said that our action was precipitate in that it did not allow time for negotiation. We all know the tactics of Hitler, how on the one hand he entered into peace talks with Prime Minister Chamberlain and on other mobilized forces against Czechoslovakia.

Compared with Hitler

"Whatever the outward façade of this project of negotiation I am not sure in my own mind that Mr. Gandhi's strategy was very different from Hitler's. There was no indication that Mr. Gandhi intended a period of negotiation without any kind of mobilization of forces on either side.

"On the contrary much of the indication we had left no doubt that the idea of writing the letter and opening negotiations was merely to gain time for the purpose of putting Congress forces in action.

"Indeed if Mr. Gandhi did genuinely entertain the idea of allowing a period of peaceful negotiation between the passing of the resolution and taking action by Congress, there was nothing to prevent the Congress Party from saying so in the resolution itself.

"In the absence of any such positive affirmation the Council could only look upon the idea of the letter as a pure matter of strategy in which Mr. Gandhi is so great an expert."

Bradley Satisfied With Progress of Mission to Soviet

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley of the United States Army Air Forces, who is here on a special mission for President Roosevelt, today expressed satisfaction at the progress of his negotiations after four meetings with Soviet military authorities.

Here to expedite the flow of American supplies to Russia, he said "the general attitude (of the Russians) has been one of sincere friendship and co-operation."

He told newspapermen the negotiations were of "considerable scope," but the exact nature or extent of progress were military secrets.

United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley is not engaging directly in the talks, but is being kept fully informed, he said.

Neither are British representatives participating, he added.

"My mission has nothing to do with a second front," he declared.

He said he had not yet seen Premier Joseph Stalin, but added the Premier had been informed that the General brought a letter for him from President Roosevelt.

Self-Government In Postwar Era Urged for Wales

CARDIGAN, Wales, Aug. 10 (CP)—A system of self-government permitting Wales to work out its own destiny in co-operation with the rest of Britain has been suggested by James Griffiths, Llanelly Labor Member of the House of Commons.

In a reecnt address at the Eisteddfod, annual Welsh cultural festival, Mr. Griffiths outlined his program for postwar reconstruction of Wales. He urged Welshmen to see a place for their language in their courts, schools, and universities and establish security of livelihood for everyone within Wales.

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Allied Wheat for Turkey Enhances War Friendship

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 10—Deeper Turkish sympathy for the United Nations cause is expected to be the major reaction to disclosure here over the week end that both Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to relieve Turkey of a current shortage in wheat.

During the past few months due to the continued mobilization of its large army, Turkey has been experiencing shortages in wheat which have been felt principally by the poor, who regard bread as their main staple.

This shortage has been one of the most pressing problems with which Premier Sukru Saracoglu—who recently succeeded the late Premier Dr. Refik Saydam—has been confronted. In his first speech as Premier, Mr. Saracoglu announced Aug. 7 that both Britain and the United States had come to Turkey's rescue.

Transport Limits Supply

Britain, he disclosed, has already delivered more than 100,000 tons of cereals in the past year and will send more, while the United States has promised to deliver 15,000 tons of wheat within a month and a half. America would also provide more if Turkey undertook its own transport.

From an internal standpoint, this is a tangible victory for Premier Saracoglu. But what is probably more important is its effect upon the international situation.

Coming at a time when Turkey is being wooed by the Axis with renewed vigor, it is likely to have a decided effect in favor of the United Nations.

Germany has been seeking to win Turkey's favor in recent weeks by offering Turkey arms and planes, but the Reich has not been in a position to offer food. And at the present moment, although Turkey needs arms, it feels the need of food more urgently.

Meanwhile, despite his known sympathies toward the United Nations cause, it would be a mistake to think that Premier Saracoglu will commit his country to any rash adventure.

Turks Desire Peace

The average Turk feels that his country needs peace and Premier Saracoglu, like all patriotic nationalists, has the welfare of his country at heart. He emphasized in his speech that he would do everything to keep Turkey out of war. Still the Premier pointed out that Turkish neutrality was not passive, and informed foreign diplomatic circles here to interpret this phrase as meaning that Turkey intends taking part in the postwar world and does not remain indifferent to events taking place around its frontiers or in the Middle East which vitally affects its own security.

With the Germans already on Turkey's Balkan flank, and gradually extending their gains around the other flank in the Caucasus, Turkey is admittedly treading a precarious middle road. And if it were not for the brilliant statescraft of Premier Saracoglu and President Inonu, Turkey might not have been able to proceed along this middle road as long as it has.

Inonu Widely Praised

The personality of President Inonu pervades all branches of life here. Undoubtedly the President, with his quiet, determined manner and his brilliant handling of international affairs, has won the respect and gratitude of the Turkish nation and they realize that few men could have steered the country's destinies through difficult war years with such success and distinction. A second personality who now dominates the Ankara scene is Premier Saracoglu. The Premier prides himself on being a man of the people and, despite his long, successful political career, he has never lost touch with the Turkish peasants who still form 80 per cent of Turkey's total population. The fact that Mr. Saracoglu has always found time to visit peasants on his estate near Izmir each year and the knowledge he enjoys of the simple pleasures of peasant life and that he dances in their national dances with zest has captured the imagination of the Turks, who have always been attracted by vivid personalities, and augurs well for the popularity of his new government.

The Premier insisted that Turkey wants peace but "would fight to the last and to the last man" to resist any attempt against its sovereignty or independence. The Premier insisted upon the importance of the Anglo-Turk alliance and pointed out that this constitutes one of the basic factors in his government's policy. In his speech Aug. 7 he warned that Turkish national sovereignty rests supreme and no ideology encouraging class distinctions or privileges would be tolerated.

Vichy Acts to Keep French Uninformed

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts. (AP)—The French Government is taking energetic measures to stamp out elements "disturbing internal peace," it was reported by a Vichy dispatch of the German Transocean News Service.

A law announced Aug. 8 imposes capital punishment for possession of explosives or weapons, and now expulsion or internment is in prospect for persons spreading disquieting rumors or disturbing the state, Transocean said.

A French journalist who had been an informant for an American correspondent has been interned, the report stated.

Measures to be taken were discussed Aug. 8 by Marshal Pétain, Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, and Admiral Jean Darlan, who participated in his capacity as Head of the Police.

Japanese Planes Strike Zero

Official U. S. Navy Photo from Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Trouble for Tokyo in Dutch Harbor Raid

Top: A Japanese fighting plane shot down during the attack on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, in early June, before shipment to the United States. The plane was damaged by antiaircraft fire and pancaked on a marsh several miles away. It was spotted from the air by a Navy patrol plane. Bottom: A Marine sentry stands guard over the huge motor of a carrier-based Zero fighter plane which crashed in the mountains near Dutch Harbor. It has been mounted for shipment to the United States for study by aeronautical experts.

12 Nazi Hits Necessary To Stop M-3 Tank

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP)—Workers in the Chrysler tank arsenal heard today how a German 88-millimeter antitank gun had to hit an American-built M-3 Army tank 12 times before it was stopped.

Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance, services of supply, related the incident presenting to the plant and workers the joint Army-Navy "E" award "for high achievement in the production of war equipment."

He told also how another M-3 was hit by fifty 50-millimeter, armor-piercing, high explosive shells and was not put out of action.

Chrysler recently switched from the M-3 to the newer, more powerful M-4, all-welded tank and this, General Campbell said, already is at the front. The M-4s, he said, have heavier armor and are faster than the fleet M-3.

"Though the enemy may capture the first M-4 to appear on the battlefield—and he hasn't—" the ordnance chief continued, "it will take him a year to duplicate the tank, or even make corresponding improvements in his new models on the production lines.

"By that time, we'll have an altogether new one out!"

Telling of a "mysterious flurry of criticisms of our M-3 mediums, which we have good reason to believe was enemy-inspired," General Campbell said:

"We have made comparisons with enemy equipment and we were satisfied that the M-3 was superior to anything the enemy has had in action. Our 75-millimeter high velocity cannon on the M-3 outranged the 75-mm. howitzer on the standard German Mark IV by more than 700 yards, our armor was thicker and our M's faster."

Tank Training

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Forward groups of United States Army tank crews have virtually completed advanced training in the Egyptian desert and are ready to go into action with General Grant fighting machines.

Other groups are getting additional training in the methods of desert warfare.

Canada Cuts Civilian Rubber

OTTAWA, Aug. 10 (CP)—Civilian use of rubber has been cut to between 10 and 15 per cent of Canada's normal consumption, munitions and supply department officials revealed in figures made public today.

Canada's crude rubber stock at the end of June was the largest in history but was "dangerously inadequate" for war needs, they said.

Almost 75 per cent of the present consumption of rubber is going into tires and tubes for military vehicles. In comparison with this, truck and bus tires for essential transportation are getting little more than 3 per cent. Airplane tires and tubes are using just over 2 per cent and tank parts just less than 2 per cent. A similar amount is going into protective clothing, including anti-gas gloves and respirators. The rest goes into such things as insulated wire and fire hose.

In controlling the use of rubber, great advances have been made in substituting reclaim rubber for crude rubber for both civilian and military supplies, the officials said. Some reclaim rubber now is being used in the manufacture of tires for army trucks.

Strict supervision of all processes requiring rubber is maintained by the Government and no rubber of any kind, for either civilian or war purposes, can be started in process without a permit.

Canada's synthetic rubber program, expected to produce 40,000 tons a year, is scheduled to be in production in the latter part of 1943 but the output will be required entirely for war purposes and none will be available to relieve the present civilian shortage.

'Gas' Check in South Shows C Tag Abuse

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10 (AP)—Federal Revenue men and Office of Price Administration inspectors set up a barricade on United States Highway 17 near the Naval Air Station Saturday and for two and a half hours halted hundreds of cars to ascertain whether gasoline rationing regulations were being violated.

The agents under Gordon Morecroft, State Rationing Administrator, and Lloyd W. Tomlinson, head of the Internal Revenue Department's field division, lined the two-lane highway during the afternoon traffic rush when large numbers of air station employees were returning home.

They announced that cars displaying C stickers, entitling them to practically unlimited gasoline in return for pledges to haul fellow workers, were found to be only 63.5 in compliance.

They also checked possession of Federal use stamps but only a handful were found without these.

Cotton Girdle Aids Auto Inner Tubes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 10—Bundle up the inner tube in a nice suit of cotton underwear and you can get a good many miles out of tires otherwise ready for the scrap rubber pile, advises the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., whose research staff has perfected a "girdle" to prevent the chafing of inner tubes.

Many tires are discarded because of broken or otherwise damaged plies in the cord body of the tire. These breaks rub against the inner tube and quickly wear it out. But the Firestone people figured that the breaks wouldn't damage the tube if the tube could be properly protected. So they devised the cotton cord "girdle" which takes the chafing in its stride.

Effectiveness of the cotton protector has been proved in tests, the Firestone experts report.

Price-Hit Portuguese Hungry But Sell Food to Germany

By Louis Shepard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the people of Portugal are poverty stricken and hardly ever get enough to eat, it is possible to obtain better and a more diverse variety of foods in Lisbon than in any other city in Europe. Unlike even Switzerland and Sweden, it has not yet been considered necessary to ration foods in Portugal.

To maintain its neutrality, however, Portugal cannot refuse to sell foods to Germany and sometimes to Spain. A correspondent of the German news agency, D. N. B., in Lisbon once told me, "Why should Germany invade Portugal? We can buy almost anything wanted from the Portuguese, and what we cannot buy legally is smuggled over the border to Spain without great difficulty and is bought there."

There is a shortage of beef and veal throughout the country although ships arrive regularly from the Argentine with beef, and Portuguese merchantmen come up from the colonies loaded with assorted meats. It is common knowledge that about 50 per cent of the meat and the best fish and fruits in the country are smuggled across the frontier to Spain and sold to German agents there.

Sardine Prices

But it is not always necessary to smuggle foods to Germany. A short while ago the British Government entered into an agreement with Portuguese sardine packers whereby England would supply Portugal with tin plate for sardine cans in return for a percentage of the sardine output. The Germans learned of this, however, and by applying pressure, the packers, in addition to supplying England with sardines, were forced to ship a percentage of Portugal's sardine stock to Germany. This forced the price of tinned fish to rise beyond the reach of most Portuguese people.

Bacalhao, or dried codfish, the national dish of Portugal, is now unobtainable because Portuguese fishing smacks are unable to sail to the war-troubled waters of the north. A small amount of cod, at high prices, is now shipped to Portugal by Germany.

This has caused a return to simpler diets. The people consume chiefly sardines, some vegetables, and occasionally rabbit.

Throughout Portugal, at all hours of the day and night, the odor of smoking sardines permeates the air. Because most families can no longer afford to buy tinned sardines, the fish are bought fresh and the housewife smokes them herself.

Typical Meal

Before the sardines are served they are usually fried in olive oil and, with some bread, a meal is had. Occasionally some potatoes may be added to the meal and, rarely, a leafy vegetable. This, however, is the meal of a family supported by a man with a regular income, for instance, a policeman. The position of policeman in Lisbon is generally considered to be a good one. But in Lisbon, a policeman is paid $20 a month, and food costs are almost as high as in the United States.

Although the earth of Southern Portugal is yellow in color, dry to the touch, and appears to be barren, many hundreds of acres of olive, fig, almond and cork trees are grown throughout the section. Part of the crop, especially cork, which is valuable in our war industries, is shipped to the United States and other countries.

The war has forced Portugal to depend more and more upon its own ships to import sufficient foods and raw materials for its people. A severe strain has been placed on the small merchant marine for the colonies of the Portuguese Empire encircle the globe. Freighters have been torpedoed in the South Atlantic, especially off the coast of Morocco, and fishermen are afraid to sail far from their bases on the mainland. Few foreign ships touch Portuguese ports.

High Passage Rates

Hundreds of refugees still arrive in Lisbon seeking passage for the United States. So scarce is space on Portuguese vessels that rates may now be as high as $1,000 for a dormitory mattress.

A little ship like the Guine, about 3,000 tons, normally carried a capacity load of 75 passengers to the Mozambique port of Lourenco Marques. The passengers rarely paid more than $100 for the month's voyage. Now, however, the Guine is in the North Atlantic service and carries up to 450 passengers, each of whom pays from $300 to $600 for passage from Lisbon to New York.

I returned from Europe aboard a Portuguese refugee ship. Although crowded, conditions approximated those aboard an Army transport. Bunks were built into the hold and meals were served in three shifts.

Troops are constantly being shipped from Portugal to the colonies. The Army owns no transport and the Navy owns only one, which is used as a hospital ship with the fishing fleets. The Government, therefore, has to charter ships to carry troops to the Azores, Madeira, and to colonies as far away as Macao in China.

A few days before Japan invaded the colony of Timor, more than 1,000 troops were sent from Lisbon aboard the Jao Bello to garrison the colony. The Japanese took the island before the arrival of the Portuguese troops, forcing the Jao Bello to put into the Portuguese colony port of Mormugao in India. This ship, therefore, is an example of the many that, from the Portuguese point of view, are wasted since they cannot be used for the transportation of food and raw materials to Portugal.

Shipbuilding Difficult

Portugal had always commissioned firms in England and France and Germany to construct naval and merchant ships. Therefore, it was difficult to arrange to build large ships in Lisbon to augment the merchant marine. But plants were assembled and last year almost every shipyard along the River Tagus had a ship on the ways. Materials were being brought from England. Now, however, it is learned through private advices, contractors are having difficulty procuring materials to continue their shipbuilding programs.

The Junta — Portuguese Maritime Commission—has reduced the number of ships permitted to carry refugees to the Americas and has returned some of the liners to the colonial service. Portugal was evidently even unable to spare a ship to carry American citizens to New York in exchange for Axis nationals, necessitating the chartering of the Swedish liner Drottningholm.

Portugal prides itself on being one of the great maritime nations of the world and Portuguese are determined that their ships will continue to sail the seas as long as they possibly can in spite of the war.

Dutch Guiana Jungle Yields U. S. Air Base

Wide World-Associated Press

ZANDERY FIELD, Surinam, Aug. 10—United States airmen wing from here day in day out on important patrols and missions—in a smooth-clicking operations program that gives little hint of the months of jungle pioneering that went into establishment of this Surinam (Dutch Guiana) base.

Zandery Field today is a rough and ready frontier outpost. It's an outpost of loghouse hangars and weatherbeaten barracks dotting a sweep of sandy savannah, with the latter providing clearing for a modern airfield between walls of dense jungle growth.

The construction of this air base, strategically located for patrol runs along the shipping routes of the Americas, and also well advanced toward the dark unknown of the vast bush country stretches of South America, is a saga of sweat and sand.

United States fighting men arrived at this desolate-looking spot near midnight of last Dec. 3 and, in the intervening six months, through tropic rain and under tropic sun, they've fashioned a base that gets things done on this hemisphere frontier.

Long Way in Short Time

Zandery Field has come a long way indeed in seven months.

The base detachment arrived on location to find less than a dozen tents flapping around center poles and a pile of folded cots as the full reception committee.

For three weeks every man—from buck private to captain—pitched in to help get Zandery Field operating.

Camouflaged air raid shelters were constructed by some; others worked on gun nests and anti-aircraft positions. Some erected storage bins; others unloaded supply trains.

Water holes were sunk—a depth of only four feet was sufficient—to provide for showers and drinking water.

Sections of prefabricated barracks buildings arrived and the men toiled till midnight many an evening, getting the cantonment set up.

Daytimes, the men were busy not only with wartime duties and ordinary camp chores, but also with gas attack drills and counter-attack drills. And at night there were blackout drills.

Carpenters, meanwhile, were busy fashioning home-made furniture—desks, tables, straight-back chairs, easy chairs, mess benches, bookcases, filing cabinets, lockers, closets.

Completed on Christmas Eve

On Christmas Eve the new cantonment was completed, and the men moved in to celebrate.

Christmas dinner was enjoyed under roof—in new mess halls with burned-pine finish (amateur)—instead of out-of-doors from a standing-up position off long racks, with each passing plane kicking up a covering of sand and dust. Too, dishes replaced messkits. And that's only the beginning of the transformation.

Logs that once served as seats in the theater now have been replaced by benches with backs—hard backs, to be sure, but far more comfortable than logs.

The old 5 x 5 waterhole now is used for washing the base's cars and trucks, and new 70-foot wells provide drinking water.

Drainage ditches line all the roadways in camp, and floods are far more rare than in the early days.

Men still take cold showers exclusively and shave with cold water, but they do it under cover now since lavatory buildings have been constructed and function smoothly despite a lack of plumbing facilities normal to posts in permanent bases.

Recently construction has been completed on an officers club and a non-coms' club and these, with the enlisted men's PX (post exchange) recreation room, provide places for refreshments and evening gatherings.

Despite the distance from home, lack of social contacts and the rigors of Surinam's bush country climate, morale is high.

United Press Signs New Guild Contract

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United Press announced that it had signed a new open shop contract with the American Newspaper Guild, covering editorial employees in bureaus throughout the country, and a contract with the Commercial Telegraphers Union, covering its wire operators.

The United Press released the following statement concerning the guild contract:

"The contract runs until Aug. 7, 1943, and provides increases and wage minimums."

Concerning its contract with the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the United Press said:

"The contract followed an award handed down by Aaron Horvitz, United States Department of Labor Arbitration Panel member. The award provided a minimum $5 a week increase for each operator and mantenance man."

Harvests of Satellites Coveted for Germany

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—While the RAF continues its campaign of engine busting on the railroads of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands whenever the weather is right, the Germans are holding an important transport conference of their satellites.

This meeting in Sofia is trying to devise means of gathering as much as possible of the scanty Balkan and Ukraine harvests and of sending the supplies to Germany.

Apart from the Ukraine where there certainly has been much devasation, deliberate as well as the effect of the campaigning, the harvests of Eastern Europe this year, according to the most reliable accounts, are generally poor.

In Bulgaria they are officially described as "average" by M. Petroff, the Minister of Agriculture. But as the Berliner Börsen Zeitung about one month ago admitted, 20 per cent of the destruction is of autumn-sown seeds, and as the severe winter was followed by serious local floods in the spring it is certain that the larder will be even barer if the Sofia Transport Conference succeeds in making requisite arrangements—and of course if the Bulgarian peasant isn't canny enough to hide his produce from the prying eyes of Government inspectors.

Reduced by Spring Floods

In Hungary there is the same story of winter destruction followed by spring flooding. In Yugoslavia there has been too much patriot activity to allow any surplus at all for export. Indeed the Germans have admitted that corn and wheat are being imported for Serbia.

Some idea of the situation in Yugoslavia as a whole can be gauged by the fact that Croat peasants are being compelled to take an oath not to sabotage during threshing. This appears to be partly due to the successful activities of the so-called "Green Cadres" who are supplementing the work of Croat Chetniks in the military field by sabotaging crops in agricultural ones.

Greece, of course, isn't in a position to export any food. On the contrary the country is still on the verge of starvation despite the fact that Swedish ships are now carrying regular cargoes of wheat to this Axis-despoiled land.

Allocation of Freight Cars

This leaves Rumania. Here there is expected to be an exportable surplus of corn and possibly oil seeds, especially sunflower, but a shortage of wheat.

The harvest prospects not being particularly bright, it is evident that there won't be heavy calls on the railroads for transportation. Even so the Germans have found it necessary to call a conference for the purpose of "rationalizing" demands for freight cars.

There is some reason to believe that the local peasantry, even in the satellite countries is seriously perturbed at the prospect of having too much taken from them. They distrust the host of Government inspectors and agents which have descended on them.

They realize, too, that Government control of threshing machines, which has been imposed throughout the Balkan countries, has been instituted simply in order to try to make the peasants deliver up the whole harvest.

Consequently there is a strong tendency to revert to primitive hand threshing and grinding at home.

Other Roads Planned

German transport activities in the Balkans don't end with rationalization of the harvest transport. The "Todt Organizations" which engineered German road and fortification construction are very busy in Bulgaria building roads linking up Sofia with Salonika and Dede Agach. Other roads are understood to be projected between South Serbia, Varna, and Burgas on the Black Sea.

It isn't clear yet what strategic purpose lies behind what the Kölnische Zeitung recently called this "Feverish expansion." It could be to facilitate the transport of goods from captured regions of Russia, including the oil Hitler hopes to get from the Caucasus.

But it could also be to enable the Germans to concentrate their forces quickly for an attack on Turkey, or, conversely, to defend the Balkans in case the British were to show signs of opening a new front in that area.

What is already clear, however, is that Bulgaria has already become an important transit base for Hitler's war effort. Though Bulgaria isn't at war with the U. S. S. R. its two ports, Varna and Burgas, are being used as naval bases by the Axis. The Bulgarian Army, too, is being built up under German auspices to play some as yet unspecified role in further the Axis design.

That all Bulgarians do not relish the position into which King Boris had led them can be seen from the fact that 62 "Communists" recently have been under trial at Sofia, and 12 sentenced to the supreme penalty. The population still conceals radio sets, and there is believed to be at least one illegal transmitter working.

But the fact remains that the country as a whole is becoming more and more a catspaw of the Axis, and is evidently playing an increasingly important part in the development of the Axis Mideastern strategy.

100,000 on Pipeline Nazis Plan for Oil

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 10

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted an arrival from Bucharest as saying 100,000 men were employed by the Germans on a pipeline from Constanza, on the Black Sea, to Cernavoda, on the Danube, to transport oil Hitler hopes to get from the Caucasus.

Northern Ireland Rumor Scotched

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The War Department said today that an unnamed Member of Congress had scotched a report that American soldiers in Northern Ireland were less well treated last Christmas than British troops.

"This report is typical of rumors fostered by Axis sympathizers and spread by unthinking Americans," the Department said.

The Congressman's reply was this: The first American contingent did not arrive in Northern Ireland until late January.

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Can French Nation Come Back? Speedy Second Front Held Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The early opening of a second front in Western Europe was characterized as a literally "life-and-death" matter for the future of the French people, in a report on France under Hitler issued by the Foreign Policy Association today.

Citing eyewitness accounts to support its conclusions, the report declares that the German war machine steadily is sapping the physical health and vitality of the entire French population.

"With every day that passes," according to this study, prepared by David H. Popper of the Foreign Policy research staff, "the restoration of prewar physical conditions becomes more difficult, and the damage—which has indirect repercussions far beyond the borders of France—more nearly irreparable."

The facts in substantiation of this assertion are grim but revealing. Under conditions of extreme malnutrition and the long absence of prisoners whom Hitler promised to return after the armistice, marriages during the first quarter of 1941 decreased in number by 40 per cent, and live births by 33 per cent, as compared with the same months of 1939. In the first five months of 1941, relative to the corresponding period of 1939, mortality among children up to 14 years of age has increased by 10 per cent; of adults 15 to 60 by 22 per cent; and of older persons, by 43 per cent.

Threat to Nation

"Such conditions," says the report, "if long maintained, would destroy all possibility of restoring the greatness of France in the visible future."

Mr. Popper points out that while Vichy retains power over 45 per cent of Metropolitan France, the unoccupied area is far less important in terms of human and material resources than this figure would indicate. Thus, for example, the districts of Alsace and Lorraine, which the Nazis now treat as an integral part of German territory, contain the bulk of French iron ore, much of its steel production capacity, many potash mines, the oil wells of Pechelbronn, and sizeable agricultural areas.

In its entirety, the occupied region includes approximately: 55 per cent of France's land area, 66 per cent of the cultivated land, 67 per cent of the population, 80 per cent of the gainfully occupied population, 65 per cent of the industrial workers, 74 per cent of wheat production, 70 per cent of potato production, 22 per cent of the horses, 65 per cent of the cows, 55 per cent of the pigs, 70 per cent of milk production, 28 per cent of the mine output.

In addition, the largest production centers of steel and coal and all the variegated industries of the Paris area and the north are in Occupied France.

By strictly limiting and controlling all forms of traffic and intercourse between the two zones, and by retaining perhaps 1,250,000 French prisoners of war, the Nazis have prevented the restoration of normal political and economic activities in France.

Like a Vassal State

The report concludes that France under Hitler has been reduced in many respects to the role of a vassal state.

"As in the case of defeated Germany in 1919, political power seems to have passed into the hands of personalities strongly influenced by the governmental and ethical systems of the military victors," it says. "Again as in the case of republican Germany, however, there are many factors which suggest that the new regime has not struck root in the country. The existing Government is tolerated by many who have not yet regained their intellectual bearings after the shock of defeat; it is passively supported by large numbers of Frenchmen, some of whom, although confirmed in their hatred of their ruthless Nazi overlords, still feel some bitterness toward the British.

"Yet the rulers of France today have on the whole been signally unsuccessful in their attempts to transform negative acquiescence in their sway into positive and enthusiastic participation in the government. On the other hand, the rousing self-defense of the Republican leaders who have been on trial in Riom awakened a deep responsive chord, clearly indicating that the principles of Republican democracy have not been uprooted in France.

"If these principles are to be revived, the economy of France, now being utilized with increasing thoroughness by the Nazis, must be restored to Frenchmen and operated in the French national interest. Existing trends in the country's economic life obviously cannot be reversed until Germany's hold on Western Europe is shaken. With every day that passes, the restoration of prewar physical conditions becomes more difficult, and the damage—which has indirect repercussions far beyond the borders of France—more nearly irreparable. The establishment of a second front in Western Europe may, therefore, literally be termed a life-and-death matter for the future of the French people."

Allies Launch Major Offensive in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

the Allies were battling against "considerable enemy resistance" in a battle which began last Friday.

Japanese headquarters declared their forces had sunk or damaged more than 28 Allied warships and transports near the Solomon Islands.

These included the sinking of a battleship, 7 cruisers, 4 destroyers, and at least 10 transports, and the damaging of six other warships and transports.

These reports were without confirmation from any neutral or Allied source.

Official reports from Allied headquarters were meager and extremely cautious at the end of the fourth day of the first United Nations attempt to wrest the initiative from the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

But observers minimized the accuracy of Tokyo broadcast claims to have sunk or damaged a large number of United States and Australian warships and transports.

They also emphatically questioned Tokyo Radio assertions that their Solomon Island defenders had incurred the loss of only seven planes and damage to two cruisers in the first day and night.

Allies Hammering Japanese Bases

While eagerly awaiting news of the outcome of the struggle for jungle-covered islands under the equatorial sky 600 miles distant from Australia, Allied headquarters was heartened by reports from advanced bases describing the vigor with which day and night air attacks were being pressed home against the bases upon which the Japanese depend for reinforcements.

Rabaul in New Britain, a crossroads for Japanese forces arriving from their mandated islands and fanning out to the Southwest Pacific, Gasmata on the South Coast of New Britain, and Lae and Salamaua on the northeast coast of New Guinea were bearing the full brunt of these aerial onslaughts.

Over Rabaul, 20 zeros rose to ward off big four-motored Flying Fortresses which dropped low to blast the airdrome with 2,000-pound and numerous 100-pound explosives.

Seven of the fighters were shot down, and the raiders believed many of the others crashed when they attempted to land on the bomb-riddled runways.

Latest word on the continuing action in the Solomons, while scant indicated the initiative remained in the hands of the American fleet and other forces.

This information was relayed from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, late Sunday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific naval Commander. He gave no details as to the scope of the area under attack or the extent of the operations, but all signs were that the drive might be developing into a major operation.

Admiral Nimitz said the attack, on the Tulagi area in the southeast part of the Solomons, was being pressed by sea and air against Japanese land-based planes and garrisons.

Communique Tells Of Land Fighting

Allied sources failed to mention the presence of any transports in the attacking fleet but Admiral Nimitz' reference to enemy land garrisons was interpreted as intimating that the operation was amphibious. This suggested the possibility that land fighting might be in progress on the Solomons.

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters said the Allied raids were aimed at tying up Japanese aircraft and preventing them from engaging in the action in the Solomons.

At Salamaua, Allied bombers set a supply ship aflame with two direct bomb hits, blew up several buildings, hit harbor installations and silenced antiaircraft positions, it was announced.

Salamaua is the enemy's most important base in New Guinea while Rabaul is the chief Japanese base in New Britain, a part of the Bismarck Archipelago.

The complete absence of Japanese bombing activity in the northwestern sector and the limiting of activity in the northeast to defensive aerial fighting emphasized the effectiveness of the Allied attacks in support of the Solomon Islands battle.

The communiqué said Allied ground patrols inflicted casualties upon the Japanese in the Kokoda area, on the Papuan Peninsula, but this action was believed here to have been light.

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Russia

Black arrows indicate points of main German attack in Russia, including cities claimed to have been occupied in the south. White arrows indicate Russian counterattacks. Broken line is the approximate battlefront.

U. S. Navy Attacks In Aleutian Isles

Coinciding with the attack on the Solomons, a task force of the United States Pacific Fleet went into action thousands of miles to the north, bombarding Japanese ships and shore bases at Kiska, one of three enemy-occupied Aleutian Islands stretching southwest of Alaska.

A Washington communiqué indicated this attack was over but results probably will not be known until the attacking force returns to its base, possibly two weeks.

Australian newspapers, meanwhile, were taking a cautious view of the action in the Solomons. They warned that, in view of recent information regarding Allied resources in the Southwest Pacific, the public should guard against anticipating this as the beginning of a grand-scale offensive to throw the enemy out of his island invasion bases.

While the assault was hailed as the first positive Allied move to regain lost territory, the Melbourne Sun cautioned that "Australia is not yet freed from the threat of invasion."

The Japanese listed as sunk: A battleship of unknown type 2 United States heavy cruisers of the Astoria type (9,375-9,975 tons); 2 Australian cruisers of the Australia Class (10,000 tons); 3 cruisers of unknown type; at least 4 destroyers; more than 10 transports.

They listed as heavily damaged: 3 United States cruisers of the Minneapolis (Astoria) Class; at least 2 destroyers; "more than one" transport. The destruction of 41 enemy planes was reported.

"Damage suffered by the Japanese included only seven aircraft, which carried out suicide dives against the enemy and destroyed themselves," the communiqué said; "two of our cruisers are slightly damaged but still are able to continue fighting and cruising."

Nazis in Maikop?

Occupation of Oil Center Is Claimed

The German High Command reported today the capture of Pyatigorsk, in the Caucasus foothills 170 miles southeast of Maikop.

Occupation of Maikop and Krasnodar was announced over the week end.

The German High Command communiqué said:

"German infantry divisions, excellently supported by units of the Air Forces, after extraordinary achievements in covering long distances on the march and in hard fighting in tropical heat, broke through strong fortified positions north of the Kuban River and occupied the Capital of the Kuban district, Krasnodar, which is important for the armament industry.

"The town of Maikop, center of the oil district on the northern rim of the Caucasus, was stormed and taken by motorized units.

"In a rapid advance in a southeasterly direction, motorized troops took the town of Pyatigorsk.

"Embarkations of troops and of material on the North Caucasus coast was effectively bombed by the Luftwaffe. In this operation fighter-bombers have sunk by direct bomb hits in the harbor of Tuapse one merchant vessel of 4,000 tons and have damaged severely one additional vessel

Russians Admit Weakening Defense

Moscow reports conceded that Red Army defenses before the oil fields of Maikop and in spurs of the Caucasian foothills appeared to be giving way.

Front-line dispatches telling of tremendous explosions roaring over a broad area seemed to indicate the Russians were carrying out ruthlessly the scorched-earth policy in the first oil regions the Germans have been able to penetrate in their Caucasian thrust.

However, in large-scale tank battles in the Kotelnikovski area of the Don elbow, southwest of Stalingrad, Soviet machines appeared to be as strong as the Germans, and the Red Army was counterattacking with some success.

Five hundred miles north of the Caucasus, in the Voronezh flank, the Russians were making further headway, expanding their bridgeheads on the west bank of the Don, taking several populated places in violent fighting, and repulsing German counterattacks between the Don and Voronezh.

Germans Bringing Reserves to Front

The Germans were bringing up reserves and still maintaining communications with their groups before the City, however.

Moscow said that in the oil-bearing Maikop-Krasnodar area of the Northwest Caucasus, the Germans were "striving hard to advance," and dispatches from the front said great shrouds of dust and smoke were draped over a broad landscape already baked by a broiling summer sun.

Pravda said roaring blasts seared a wide area, and it was reasonable, observers said, to believe that the Russians would destroy oil installations before the Germans reach them. The Maikop fields produce about 7 per cent of Russia's petroleum.

As the battle spread southward, dispatches told of burning wheat fields, too, indicating that in some sectors the Russians had not been able to harvest the grain before the approach of the enemy, as they were able to do farther north.

There was no report here indicating whether the Russians, who had been battling along the Black Sea and Sea of Azov coasts, had been cut off by the German advance south of Kushchevka. But it was possible most of them were giving battle along the Kuban.

Bomb Haiphong:

U. S. Pilots Catch Base by Surprise

American "Sky Dragons" caught the Japanese base at Haiphong in French Indo-China by complete surprise Sunday and in a concentrated bombing scored a direct hit on a 4,000-ton steamer and started a large oil fire on the docks, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell headquarters said in a communqué today.

"All bombs landed in the target area," communiqué No. 33 said. "After the bombers released their bombs, escorting pursuit planes bombed and machine-gunned the dock area. Lack of hostile opposition indicates the enemy was taken at complete surprise."

No United States losses were suffered.

Haiphong has been used by the Japanese as a port of entry into the French colony since September, 1940, when Vichy made its first accord with Tokyo. It is located in the north, on the Gulf of Tonkin.

Osnabruck Hit:

RAF Bombs Nazi Industrial Center

A strong force of British bombers, returning to the offensive against Germany after two nights of bad weather, attacked the railway and industrial center of Osnabrück and other objectives in Northwest Germany Sunday night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Docks at Le Havre, France, and airfields in Belgium and the Netherlands also were bombed.

Six bombers were missing from the operations and one fighter from Sunday's offensive patrol, the Air Ministry communiqué said.

The Germans' new phosphorus fire bombs were among hundreds of incendiary missiles which fell near a town on the Southeast Coast of England. They fell on fields but little damage was done as crops had been harvested.

As the Royal Air Force methodically pounded German targets, the Air Ministry News Service said photographs taken after recent British raids on western Germany disclosed damage "which is certain to have far-reaching effects on the enemy's production of armaments and munitions."

Specifically, the News Service reported, 150,000 square feet of roofing were damaged in the center of the rolling mills of the great August Thyssen Steel Works in the Ruhr Valley, works which still were under repair for bomb damage sustained last March.

Five other steel works in the Hamburg-Duisburg-Ruhrort area also were shown to have been hit heavily by the RAF, it added.

Lee Presents Plan to Use Plywood in Cargo Planes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma urged today Government adoption of a three-point program to increase greatly the output of cargo-carrying planes as an offset to the submarine sinkings of war shipping.

In temporarily suspending the hearings of his Military Affairs Subcommittee, which investigated the program for cargo and troop transport planes, Chairman Lee reported to the Senate the following conclusions:

"First, the Government should increase the production of medium-sized cargo and troop transport aircraft by a greater use of plywood.

"Second, the Government should immediately launch a grand-scale program for the construction of giant cargo and troop transport flying boats.

"Third, the highest priorities should be given to the construction of aircraft, both combat and cargo."

Scoring the "defeatist attitude" of "some who maintained that we could not increase the production of combat aircraft" and increase that of cargo aircraft, Senator Lee called for a more thorough collection of scrap metal, even going into the kitchens and hardware stores, if necessary to find it.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming interrupted to say that a "defeatist attitude is to be found throughout the Government bureaus" for their failure to tap all the nation's resources of ore.

"I believe the people are ahead of the Government in thinking of air cargo transport," Lee said.

Mr. Lee said a program such as he favored "may require still more sacrifice on the part of our civilian population.

"If it is necessary in order to build these planes for the Government to collect all the aluminum from every kitchen in America, then it must be done.

"If it is necessary to go into the hardware stores and requisition critical material, then that must be done."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri broke into Mr. Lee's address to inquire whether the critical metal situation would improve "unless the death grip of some of the big companies is broken."

Mr. Lee responded that, while he had "no definite evidence" of metal monopolies, he believed there were attempts under way on the part of some to retain their control of metals in the postwar period.

From Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Special Defense Investigating Committee, came the assertion that the record would show that a "monopolistic stranglehold" existed in aluminum, lead, zinc, steel, and "other metals," demonstrating on the part of some persons "more interest in retaining their control of those metals than in winning the war."

U. S. Aid to Australia: Tempest Over New Charges

Continued from Page 1

place men and ships which are serving in the common cause on other fronts.

Carrying Own Load

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 10 (AP)—United States equipment sent to Australia is a "trickle" which could be replaced by three days of America's war production, according to an authoritative source who cannot be specifically identified. He was unable, he said, to disclose the exact figures because of military secrecy, but he declared Australia was carrying her own load and any view that great sacrifices were being made in war areas elsewhere for Australia's defense were unwarranted. Other areas are not being stripped of war goods for her benefit, he said.

The Australian and American public has been somewhat confused concerning the situation because of necessary secrecy, he continued, but he said he could disclose that the greatest part of the defense forces of Australia are Australian. The incident to this defense from abroad would scarcely compensate for Australian troops that are in other war theaters, he added.

Although in the air a much greater relative percentage of strength in the Southwest Pacific is American, it is "insignificant" when compared with American potentialities, he added.

As to United States ships, he said, these would little more than balance the losses of services of Australian ships abroad.

No Complaint

Recorded by CBS

Prime Minister John Curtin, commenting on a statement by a general headquarters spokesman that he aid given by America to Australia had been the subject of misunderstanding and exaggeration, confirmed that it had done no more than fill the gap left in Australia's defenses by the absence of Australians in other theaters of war.

Mr. Curtin added: "There is neither unwillingness nor complaint in Australia's outlook on the war. This is a world war. The allocation of particular areas are examined in the light of the global situation. Australia must share the perils of the global problem. Australia has shared them, is sharing them and will go on sharing them."

The BBC reported:

British newspapers this morning publish prominently reports from Australia about priorities in the allocation of United Nations' supplies. They tell of the stir caused in Australia by an article in an American newspaper suggesting that Australia can no longer count on priority in reinforcements.

Well-informed circles in London are not impressed by the American article, which they say is no more than an American newspaper opinion. The question of priorities, they said, is a subject which, like the second front, lends itself to free debate among the newspapers and critics generally.

It is pointed out here that no newspaper opinion on the subject of priorities even remotely suggests what is the view held in official quarters.

Attack on Solomons Prelude To Vast Recovery Campaign

Continued from Page 1

planes to bomb the enemy from two directions, while the Allies could attack Japanese shipping over wide areas of strategic waters.

3. Dominate the Coral Sea, thus lessening the chance for a successful Japanese attack upon the most populated and industrialized sections of Australia. Control of the Coral Sea would also strengthen the American - Australian - New Zealand shipping route.

Maneuver Used by Enemy

In choosing the Solomon Islands as the spot for action which may develop into the long-hoped-for counteroffensive, the United Nations are using a maneuver which the Japanese employed to great advantage during their quick conquest of the Netherlands East Indies last winter, namely, the outflanking of enemy bases so that strong, co-ordinated pressure can be brought against them from several sides at once.

It is pointed out that the Solomon Islands thrust coincided with a decided worsening of the United Nations position in New Guinea, following enemy occupation of Buna and Gona, little more than 50 miles north of Port Moresby, the remaining United Nations strongnold. The United Nations Air Force has been striking at Japanese strength in this sector and occupation of the Solomons would greatly strengthen the Allies' hand in this respect, it is felt.

Furthermore, the new action is seen as definite proof that the United States Navy has recovered, to a welcome degree, from the severe and never completely announced losses suffered at Pearl Harbor. This recovery, coupled with Japanese losses at the battles of Macassar Straits, Coral Sea and Midway, has apparently enabled Washington to throw a very strong naval force into the attack.

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Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 16, 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Aug. 16; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 16; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WRVA, 1140kc, on Aug. 16, 23.

Central States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Aug. 16, 23, 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 16, Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc; Aug. 16, 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Sept. 6, Oct. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 16, 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 23; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, Aug. 16; Sept. 20; Oct. 18.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Fleetwood: Marine Hall, Promenade, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.

United States

California

Oakland (auspices Sixth Church: Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., August 20.
Redondo Beach: Woman's Club House, Broadway and Pearl, 3 p. m., August 16.
San Francisco (Tenth Church): Marina Theater, 12:10 p. m., August 21.

New Hampshire

Hanover (auspices Society, Lebanon): Dartmouth Hall, 8:30 p. m., August 21.

New York

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., August 18.

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Colston Hall, 7 p. m., Sept. 3.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Surrey

Godalming: Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, 5:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Sussex

Hastings (First Church, Hastings and St. Leonards): 3 p. m., Sept. 13.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 16.

British Relations With Asia At Stake in Indian Policy

Continued from Page 1

stakes are far too great to allow any trifling with disorders that imperil not only India itself but China, Russia, and, indeed, the Allied war effort generally.

In this, the Government can unquestionably count on the unqualified support of a great majority of the people of Britain. Political and press reactions here have already made this plain.

[Wholehearted support of the British action also was voiced by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, first representative of India's depressed classes to be given a post in the Viceroy's Council. Details: Page 7.]

"For the Duration"

There may be—in fact there are—some expressions of grave regret that the British Government failed to make the most of the opportunities it had in the past to solve the Indian problem.

But there are few if any dissentient voices so far as the necessity of the Governments' firm stand is concerned, now that matters have come to a head.

That the die is cast for the duration is the present view in well-informed quarters in London. As long as the war lasts British policy will now necessarily be to preserve order, produce arms and other war materials needed by the Army, and to defend India at all costs.

Dominion Status Pledged

But this leaves the larger problem of Britain's long-term policy toward India still unsolved.

Lieut. Col. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in a radio statement Sunday night, emphasized that regardless of the unco-operative attitude of the Congress Party and despite the disturbances now under way the British Government's aim for India remains full Dominion status.

India, he said, would be given every opportunity as soon as hostilities are over to attain the same freedom that Canada and Australia, or for that matter Britain itself enjoys.

This general statement, however, is by no means the whole story. Already it is recognized by a great many thoughtful persons here—that whatever stern measures may be necessary during the wartime emergency—the truth is that not only India but Asia as a whole is now entering a stage in history so far as relations with the countries of the western world are concerned.

This is implicitly acknowledged in several recent statements by Allied leaders in referring to the application of the Atlantic Charter to the Pacific area. China especially, but in varying degrees, India. Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies also, will expect to exercise on a basis of complete equality and freedom for which they will have fought. Not only that, but there is a growing feeling here that in the postwar era leadership in the Orient will much more likely fall to China than to any European power.

Defeat of Japan Vital

It is too soon to foresee the exact line along which this situation will develop, and for the present Britain and the United States as well as China have more than enough to do with job in hand—the job of defeating the Japanese.

But already the idea of a Pacific federation or of some looser association between China, India, South Russia, the Netherlands Indies, the United States and Britain is beginning to take form.

Future relationships between the East and West—economic as well as political and diplomatic—must, it is realized, now find a new basis. And however this new relationship may work out in detail, it is felt that the peace progress for both Europe, America and Asia depend on the closest co-operation between all three, and many thinkers here have begun to study the problem from that long-term viewpoint.

Stilwell and Currie In Indian Capital

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The British Radio, in a broadcast heard here by CBS, said Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American Chief of Staff of Allied forces in China, arrived in New Delhi, India, by plane from Chungking yesterday.

The broadcast said that Lauchlin Currie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, also had arrived at New Delhi from the Chinese Capital and after a few days visit would return to the United States.

U. S. Troops Train With British

WITH THE U. S. ARMY GROUND FORCES IN ENGLAND, Aug. 10 (AP)—American troops have taken over some of England's defense areas and are ready to help the British meet a German invasion, but they are not being trained "to sit on the defensive."

Maj. Gen. M. W. Clark, Commander of U. S. Ground Forces in Britain, said in his first press conference yesterday that United States troops are coming "by the thousand upon thousand" and added that "the sooner a second front could be opened the better."

The general said that American troops were ready to invade the Continent at once if necessary although they "could profitably use six months more training."

"In fact," General Clark said, "our men are far better trained than were American troops which reached France in the same period during the last war."

One important problem, he said, was the need for adapting American equipment and methods to those of the British so an invading force can work as a team.

"We must work out our mutual problems so that our ground forces know how to work with the RAF and vice versa," he said. "We must know how to use British boats in amphibious warfare."

Col. Guy Gale of Santa Ana, Calif., represents the Air Force on the General's Staff. His Chief-of-Staff is Col. Lewell W. Rooks of Walla Walla, Wash.

"There is only one way to get real experience and that is in battle," General Clark said. "You can do only so much in training. The picked divisions being sent to this theater have been formed at least a year although this does not mean that every man in every division has had a year's training.

"After all it is going to take young men to keep up with the Germans."

General Clark said shipping was the "only bottleneck" in American plans, but that great progress had been made in cutting troop transport vehicles to a minimum by using trailers and other devices.

"The shipping problem made us make closer investigation of the excessive use of motor transport and we found we could obtain just as good results with fewer trucks," he said.

Service Dependents Must Wait

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri made public today a letter from the War Department opposing pending legislation under which payments to servicemen's dependents under the Allowance and Allotment Act would be made immediately instead of being withheld until Nov. 1.

Signed by Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson, the letter expressed the view that Nov. 1, the date set by Congress when the original legislation was enacted, was "the earliest practicable date upon which payments can reasonably commence."

Mr. Patterson estimated that upward of 1,000,000 checks would be sent out monthly under the Act and pointed out that a vast administrative force must be trained and employed and equipment obtained before payments could be made.

Nevertheless, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi said he planned to insist that the House give immediate consideration to legislation making the payments effective at once.

Mr Cochran pointed out the possible bad effect on morale that would result from making some payments now and holding up others until November, or after necessary forms have been filled out by dependents.

"You can easily see," he added, "what the effect might be if the wife of a man serving in the United States received her check in August and her next door neighbor, whose husband was serving in Australia, could not get hers until November."

New York Giants Next Allston Opponents of Braves; Sox Back in Second Place

Ladies' Day Date Opens Three-Game Series Here

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The excitement of the newly created Braves-Dodgers feud having subsided with the postponement of yesterday's double-header, Casey Stengel today looked ahead to a three-game series with the New York Giants. Jim Tobin will work the opener on the morrow and it will be Ladies' Day. Lou Tost and Al Javery are slated to pitch Wednesday's double-header—the final baseball date in Boston until the Red Sox return to Fenway Park on Saturday for a busy week end with the Senators.

Stengel has won four of his last seven starts with Mel Ott, but is behind 7 to 5 for the year. Incidentally, the game originally scheduled for today was moved back to manufacture the twin bill Wednesday.

Could Climb

By taking two straight from the Dodgers over the past week end, the Braves once again aroused the possibility of a climb in the second division of the National League. This sudden pick-up by the pitching staff could easily carry them out of seventh place if the attack gives anything resembling co-operation. Just 4½ games separate the locals from the slipping Chicago Cubs today. The Bruins in turn, are just two behind the Pirates.

Stengel is jubilant over his recent successes against the Dodgers. The Brooks opened the campaign by taking eight straight from the Braves and played a leading role in knocking them deep into the second division. But the locals have captured four of their last five starts from the rowdy league leaders, and now it is Leo Durocher's turn to moan. In fact, if the rest of the circuit gives the Dodgers a sample of their own rough tactics, as the Braves did here Saturday, Leo will do plenty of squirming on the bench in the weeks remaining.

Expensive Slap

Bob Quinn was given another expensive slap in the face yesterday by the weather, as between 25,000 and 30,000 fans would have swarmed to Allston to watch a continuation of the Braves-Dodgers series. However, the chances are that the Brooks would have been a quite mild bunch, despite the exhibition put on by Whit Wyatt Saturday. Bullies, once their bluff is called, generally become mild gentlemen. And the Braves proved to all in attendance Saturday that they can play just as rough as the Dodgers.

As the Brooks make only one more appearance in the Hub this season—a Labor Day doubleheader—yesterday's postponement will have to be played at Ebbets Field. The original schedule takes the locals to Brooklyn for a night game on Thursday of this week, a single afternoon game on Saturday and a double-header Sunday, with Friday open. Yesterday's contest, therefore, will probably be played off during that series.

Sox Move Up

The Red Sox were to remain in Washington an extra day, for the purpose of trying to play part of their postponed week-end series with the Senators. Despite the fact that Joe Cronin and his mates were unable to don uniforms at Griffith Stadium yesterday, they returned to second place in the American League when the Indians dropped a pair to the White Sox. Which prompted the office boy to say: "Imagine Jimmy Dykes doing the Red Sox a favor!"

Tomorrow Cronin moves into Yankee Stadium for three successive singles with the world champions. A while ago this would have aroused interest from the Bronx to the Golden Gate. But with a full 12-game lead today, the Yankee position seemed as sound as a War Bond. Ted Williams, although idle, regained his league batting lead when Joe Gordon went hitless on Saturday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves were scheduled to play the Lynn Frasers this evening, with Johnny Hutchings pitching against Bump Hadley . . . The open dates here Thursday and Friday were left to take care of any postponements which might have piled up in the first half of the campaign—but didn't . . . When the Dodgers start playing rough, they seem to lose all interest in the outcome of the ball game . . . Tex Hughson opens the Sox series at New York.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	71	35	.670	
Boston	59	47	.557	12
Cleveland	60	49	.550	12½
St. Louis	56	56	.500	18
Detroit	53	60	.469	21½
Chicago	48	55	.466	21½
Washington	43	61	.413	27
Philadelphia	43	70	.381	31½

Results Aug. 8

New York 8, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 4.
Other games postponed.

Results Aug. 9

Chicago 11, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	74	33	.692	
St. Louis	65	40	.619	8
Cincinnati	57	50	.533	17
New York	58	51	.532	17
Pittsburgh	48	55	.466	24
Chicago	50	61	.450	26
Boston	45	65	.409	30½
Philadelphia	31	73	.298	41½

Results Aug. 8

Boston 2, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1. (12 inns.)
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 5. (16 inns., tie).
Other game postponed.

Results Aug. 9

New York 3, Philadelphia 2. (10 inns.)
New York 2, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 8. (18 inns.)
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1. (4½ inns.)
Other games postponed.

Childs Wins Skeet Title At Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Calmly shattering a final 50-straight targets, Dr. Leroy W. Childs, Lake Kerr, Fla., yesterday won the prized 12-gauge national skeet shoot title, the high-over-all crown going to Pvt. Dick Shaughnessy. Childs tied a national match record in blasing a perfect 250 targets in the climactic three-day finale of the 8th national championship.

High-Over-All

Shaughnessy, 20-year-old Dedham, Mass., native, sttaioned at an Army Air Corps training station in Harlingen, Texas, captured high-over-all honor with a 543 x 550 score. He also won the sub-small gauge title, after shooting perfect scores in the small-gauge and 20-gauge events only to lose out in the shoot-offs.

Shaughnessy shot a remarkable 200 straight yesterday to win a shoot-off for third place in the 12-gauge event with 11 other marksmen who had tied at 248. H. L. Brown, San Antonio, Texas, won a shoot-off from Dave Sklar, Brooklyn, for second place. Both shot 249.

Women's Title

Mrs. M. L. Smythe, petit Aurora, Ohio, gunner, captured the women's 12-gauge title, dropping single birds on her first two 100-target rounds but blasting 50 yesterday for 248x250.

High-over-all women's honors went to Harriet Behrend, Erie, Pa., sub-small gauge champion, who splintered 516 of 550 clays. Grant Ilseng, Chicago, Ill., marksman, carried off professional honors, successfully retaining his high-over-all title with 636x550. He also won the 12-gauge title with 249x500, and the sub-small gauge crown.

Team Honors

Team honors went to a squad of U. S. Naval Aviation gunners who blasted 1,233 of 1,250 targets. The Army team trailed by five birds.

H. Lutcher Brown, San Antonio, Texas, oil man who won the 20-gauge title, teamed with his 16-year-old son Freddie, to win two titles, the two-man team and the father-son.

An Army team from Tyndall Field, Panama City, Fla., won the telegraphic shoot in which scores of Army and Navy gunners who are being taught skeet shooting for its value in military gunnery training, competed from scattered points throughout the country.

American League To Suspend Fall Grid Operations

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 10 (AP)—The American Professional Football Association announced today it would suspend operations this year because of the war.

Joseph Rosentover, President of the loop since its formation in 1936, said members met yesterday in New York and decided to "freeze plans for 1942 because of the shortage of players and skepticism whether this was the time for organized football."

The Hartford (Conn.) Blues applied for admittance to the Association, Rosentover said, "but we had to refuse them until the time we operate as an association again." He observed that the loop had planned to expand this season, taking in more clubs.

Wilmington, Paterson, and Hartford will operate as independent clubs this season, playing service elevens among other teams.

Last year Paterson, Newark, Wilmington, Jersey City, Long Island, and the New York Yankees comprised the Association.

Postman's Holiday

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Com. John Bain Sutherland of the U. S. Navy, spent a one-day furlough watching the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League romp through their first drill of the season.

Last year, as Jock Sutherland, he coached the club.

Back on the Gridiron Again

Wide World

Zuppke Comes Out of Retirement

Bob Zuppke, who completed 29 years of football coaching at the University of Illinois last fall, has returned to the gridiron to tutor the college All-Stars who will play the Chicago Bears pro team Aug. 28 in Chicago. "Zup," who left coaching to settle down on his farm, is now leading a squad the likes of which he never enjoyed before. In this photo he is flicking the football with just a slip of the wrist to Steve Juzwik, former Notre Dame star back.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Investigation Needed

Nothing developed in the major pennant race during the past week which suggests anything except a replay of the 1941 World Series between the Yankees and Dodgers. Both outfits could back in. But a little development in Boston on Saturday shouts for the attention of President Ford Frick of the National League. And if Mr. Frick does not care to take immediate action, the matter most certainly should be passed along to Commissioner K. M. Landis in Chicago.

In fact, if somebody of authority fails to curb, or at least attempts to curb, the beanball tactics of the Brooklyn pitching staff, baseball may soon have another disaster similar to the one which involved Ray Chapman a number of years ago.

Wyatt Set Pace

Get the picture. The Dodgers came to Braves Field on Saturday, nine and a half games in front of the Cardinals. The Braves, a poor seventh, hardly represented a threat to Leo Durocher's decisive margin over the field. True, the Brooks had dropped two in a row and scored only one run in the process. But that was not reason enough for Whit Wyatt to knock down or "dust off" some half dozen Braves and come close to instigating a riot. Dodger supporters will say that Manny Salvo threw at the Dodgers, which is a fact; but not until Wyatt set the pace.

Critics of long experience were amazed when umpires Ballanfant, Barlick and Pinelli stood on the field and made no attempt whatever to interfere with these dangerous tactics. Ballanfant, in particular, was at fault, being umpire in chief for the day.

It is a fact that placing a beanball charge against a pitcher is an uncertain step, in view of the realization that a ball will occasionally "get away" from a hurler and go wild. But if every person in the Braves Field stands, the press box included, were aware of what was going on between the Dodgers and Braves Saturday, certainly the umpires should have been. And yet, not once did they warn Wyatt or Salvo.

That the Dodgers have been getting away with "dirty baseball" all year is known in every dugout and press box around the N. L. circuit. Why the umpires and the league are letting them go untouched is a mystery to every one. Perhaps the umpires are afraid of Brooklyn's rowdy populace. Perhaps Larry MacPhail and Leo Durocher have the league officials scared. Why, Durocher has browbeaten the arbiters enough times this season to be fined and suspended for the duration, yet he usually is back managing the club from the coaching lines the day following an incident.

And the unfortunate part of the whole affair is that the Dodgers are good enough to win by the simple medium of straight, clean baseball.

By beating the Pirates twice on Sunday, the Cardinals reduced Brooklyn's margin of leadership to eight games, to arouse hope of another challenge. However, despite a batting slump which has held them to a lone run in the last 29 innings, the Dodgers should be able to hold their top spot in the weeks ahead. The Cards have lost Jimmy Brown for a while.

Giants Winning

The best pace for the week in the National belonged to the Giants, who virtually tied the Reds for third place by winning four out of six. The Pirates widened the gap between themselves and the Cubs at the head of the second division. The Cubs, incidentally, took over the double play lead with 111, but the Braves, Giants, Reds and Phils are all over 100 and pressing.

Although unable to pick up a bat in Washington yesterday, the Red Sox regained second place in the American League when the Indians dropped a pair to the troublesome White Sox. The Yankees, kept idle most of the week by the weather, won only one game; but Joe McCarthy had a convincing 12-game lead this morning.

Having won eight straight, the White Sox early today were just three percentage points removed from the fifth-place Tigers, who dropped five out of seven for the seven-day period. The week also saw the Senators put on a mild spurt, leaving the Athletics alone in the cellar.

Wyatt, Salvo Are Fined by N. L. Head

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 10

Whitlow Wyatt of the Brooklyn Dodgers was fined $75 and Manuel Salvo, Boston Braves' hurler, $50 by President Ford Frick of the National League today for their actions in the bean-ball throwing game at Boston Saturday.

Frick said he fined Wyatt an extra $25 for tossing his bat toward the infield after being dusted off by Salvo.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Toronto—Craig Wood, U. S. open champion, won Canadian open golf title by traveling 72 holes in 275 strokes—13 under par. Mike Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y., second with 279.

* * *

Rye, N. Y.—Louise Brough of Los Angeles upset Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Rollins College, 6—3, 7—5, for Eastern grass courts tennis title. Women's doubles and men's singles and doubles titles were undecided because of weather conditions.

* * *

Culver, Ind. — Budge Patty of Los Angeles, retained U. S. junior tennis title by defeating Tom Falkenburg of Hollywood, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Combined with Bob Falkenburg to take doubles crown.

* * *

Bluefield, W. Va.—W. B. (Sandy) Saunders, steady Chillicothe, Ohio, shotmaker, won the 10th annual Blue Grass golf tournament with a record score of 215 for the 54-hole course.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, Aug. 9:

	W	L	Pct.
Wilkes-Barre	64	42	.604
Albany	63	42	.600
Scranton	61	41	.598
Williamsport	54	50	.519
Binghamton	53	51	.510
Hartford	46	58	.442
Elmira	46	58	.442
Springfield	29	74	.282

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 2-3, Buffalo 1-6.
Syracuse 1-1, Baltimore 0-0.
Toronto at Montreal (2), postponed.
Jersey City at Newark (2), postponed.

American Association

Kansas City 3-7, Columbus 1-2.
St. Paul 6-0, Louisville 4-8.
Minneapolis 6-5, Indianapolis 4-3.
Milwaukee at Toledo, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 8-8, Hollywood 4-3.
San Diego 3-4, Sacramento 2-7. (First game, 10 innings.)
Los Angeles 5-0, Oakland 2-3.
Portland 8-2, Seattle 4-1.

Southern Association

Birmingham 4-2, Little Rock 3-1.
Knoxville 6, Chattanooga 4. (Second game, postponed.)
Atlanta 4-2, Nashville 3-4.
Memphis 5-5, New Orlenas 3-0.

Texas League

Beaumont 4-0, Houston 3-1.
Tulsa 1-2, Dallas 0-0.
Fort Worth 8, Oklahoma City 1.
Shreveport 3, San Antonio 1.

Eastern League

Binghamton 5-1, Albany 4-3. (First game, 10 innings.)
Williamsport 5-5, Springfield 4-0.
Hartford 2-1, Elmira 1-2.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Scranton 0.

St. Mary's Officer Group Numbers Many Grid Stars

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Although the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics has given permission for officers to play on Pre-Flight Aviation School football teams, the final decision will be left to the commanding officer at each post. Up to the present no decision has been made by Capt. G. W. Steele, commandant of the St. Mary's school, as he prefers to wait and see what the Aug. 20th class brings to the school.

Should Captain Steele decide to allow the officers to play the following stars will be available: Ensign Frankie Albert (Stanford's best quarterback of all time and Clarke Shaughnessy's nominee for the best player he ever saw); Ensign Bobby Grayson (one of the many stars on the Stanford teams of 1933-34-35); Ensign Nello Falaschi (Santa Clara and New York Giants); Ensign Vic Bottari (one of California's all-time best); Ensign Larry Lutz (another California All-America); Ensign Ray George (Southern California and Washington Redskins); Lieut. (j. g.) Ed Manske (Northwestern and Chicago Bears); Lieuts. (j. g.) Bob McNeish and Jules Bescoe (Southern California); Ensign Dale Gentry (Washington State star end of 1941); Lieut. Eddie Erdelatz (St. Mary's); Ensign Red Ringenberg (Annapolis 1941); Ensign Chuck Pavelko (Santa Clara); and Ensign Byron Haines (Washington).

Present indications are that there will be at least eight United States service football teams playing a schedule of games this coming season here in California. Training centers represented will be St. Mary's Pre-Flight Naval Aviation School; Fort Ord; U. S. Coast Guard (San Francisco) Training Station; Mather Field and McClellan Field (both of Sacramento); West Coast Air Force Training Center, Santa Ana; United States Marines, San Diego; and March Field, Riverside.

Maj. T. S. Algert (athletic and recreational officer at McClellan Field) has announced that plans are well under way to have representative teams compete in a broad schedule of various competitions with universities, colleges, and other service centers. Lieut. Roy Riegels (former California star) will be in charge of the 36-man squad which will probably wind up its season with the Big Game against its friendly rival, Mather Field.

Six bowling alleys are being erected within the center thus allowing bowling to be added to the other intramural activities. Also, for the golf-minded service men at the center, invitations have been extended to play at Land Park and the Sacramento municipal courses gratis on all days excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

* * *

For the sixth time in the last 12 years the Karl Ross Post 13 (of Stockton) team won its way into the final of the California State American Legion junior baseball championship by defeating Post 9 of Alameda in a two-out-of-three series. Stockton had previously won the honors in the Sacramento and San Joaquin areas while Alameda had done likewise in the San Francisco Bay region—the first time a team representing this Post had ever reached the northern California finals. Alameda captured the first game of the series on its own ground but lost the next two at Stockton—the scores being 11-to-8 and 11-to-9. After the series to decide the State championship is played in Los Angeles, Karl Ross Post will sponsor the regional series for California, Nevada and Oregon supremacy.

* * *

A golfing innovation that will probably be repeated in the near future was tried out with success on the Harding Park municipal course last week end here in this city. This consisted of a series of challenge matches between a team of 12 public links players and a like number from the best available players of the private clubs of this region, the proceeds being devoted to the United States Navy Relief Fund. The public links men were automatically chosen from the results of the recent northern California medal play tourney, while Malcolm MacNaughton (president of the N. C. A. G. A.) drew his team from Stanford University, San Francisco, Meadowbrook, San Jose, Presidio, and The Olympic Club.

The "pay-as-you-play" men got off to a fine start, had a 21-to-15 lead at the end of the singles series, and ran out winners by a score of 32½ to 21½. High lights were the victory of Policeman Jim Molinari (northern California public links champion) over Ernie Pieper (1941 California State amateur champion; Einar Hansen's triumph over Bud Brownell (Stanford's No. 2 man); Molinari and Studinger's best-ball of 66, which enabled them to score a decisive win over Pieper and Robert Roos, Jr., and the fine performance of Stanford's excellent doubles team of George Traphagen and Brownell in defeating Hansen and Bob Mort.

Although the public links team deserves credit for its victory, it must be remembered that many of the private club players had never played on the course prior to the contest. Negotiations for a return series (to be played on a private course) have already begun.

H. Archie Richardson

No-Hit, No-Run Game

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 10 (AP)—Roy (Tex) Sander, Topeka lefthander, pitched a no-hit no-run game last night to defeat Joplin, 9 to 0, in the second game of a Western Association doubleheader.

Swimmers Inseparable Pals

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Big Billy Smith, Jr., and little Keo Nakama, Hawaiians, are as inseparable outside of water as Damon and Pythias. But, once inside the pool, everything changes.

Smith, sensation of the National A. A. U. men's outdoor swimming championships which ended yesterday in a heavy downpour of rain, and Nakama, Ohio State sophomore, met twice during the three-day meet. The results were overtime work for the keeper of records.

Yesterday, the broad-shouldered 17-year-old Smith and his buddy clashed in the 880-yard freestyle grind and both broke the world's record. Smith's longer reach provided the margin as he touched out in 9 minutes and 54.6 seconds, 13 seconds better than the listed international mark recorded by Ralph Flanagan of Miami, Fla., seven years ago. Nakama was a fraction of a second off Smith's pace.

National A. A. U. Swimming Chairman Larry Johnson of Boston and a flock of officials said it was tops among the races they've ever seen.

The previous day, Nakama pushed his pal to the 440-yard freestyle world's record of 4 minutes, 39.6 seconds, more than a second off the standard set by Jack Medica of University of Washington in 1934.

Enters Ohio State

Without the dark-haired Nakama to extend him, Smith, who enters Ohio State next month to study civil engineering, also hung up the American 220-yard freestyle mark of 2 minutes, 10.7 seconds on opening day. In all, this one-man record wrecker captured three crowns.

Nakama, himself, came in for some glory by winning the one-mile grind, one of the four titles that went to Ohio State swimmers as they piled up 51 points to capture the team crown, 14 more than runner-up Yale.

Yale Champion

Jim Counsilman won the 220-yard breaststroke for the Buckeyes, who also annexed the 330-yard medley and 880-yard freestyle relays.

Yale's only champion was Alan Ford, 18-year-old freshman from the Panama Canal Zone, who led in the 110-yard freestyle. Mike Priano of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Flatbush Boys Club, 330-yard individual medley, Sammy Lee, of Occidental College and the Pasadena, Calif., A. C., three-meter dive, and Adolph Kiefer of Chicago, 110-yard backstroke, were the other victors.

Yet to be settled is the platform dive which has been shifted to Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	225	33	74	8	32	.329
Kluttz	160	18	46	1	25	.288
Holmes	413	38	112	3	27	.271
Waner	229	34	60	1	26	.262
Roberge	70	6	17	1	8	.243
Miller	432	38	104	4	35	.241
Fernandez	413	44	99	6	41	.240
West	334	40	80	11	35	.239
Gremp	151	9	36	3	16	.238
Sisti	306	38	71	4	28	.232
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	198	18	42	5	17	.212
Masi	58	11	12	0	5	.207
Cooney	174	18	31	0	6	.178

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	364	92	124	24	101	.341
Doerr	374	47	122	12	72	.326
Pesky	420	66	134	1	32	.319
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	440	77	129	11	36	.293
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lessien	281	34	76	3	40	.270
Finney	225	37	57	1	22	.253
Tabor	371	39	93	6	54	.251
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	162	11	39	0	12	.241
Conroy	202	18	39	4	17	.193
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	17	6	3	.667
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Javery	32	8	13	.381
Tobin	27	9	15	.375
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	8	3	0	1.000
Hughson	25	13	3	.813
Brown	24	6	2	.750
Dobson	20	7	6	.538
Ryba	14	2	2	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Judd	21	7	8	.467
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	26	7	9	.438

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field
Hub. 2196
Sta. 9000
Ladies' Day Entrance on Babcock Street

Best of Friends

Associated Press

Champions from Hawaii

These two friends from Hawaii, Keo Nakama and Billy Smith, left to right, took three titles at the National A. A. U. swimming championships at New London, Conn., over the week end. Nakama retained his title in the one-mile event, while Smith retained his in the 220-yard freestyle and added another crown in the 880-yard freestyle.

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COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Aug. 15, 1942

THE DURABLE COLONEL ROMULO — By James G. Wingo
A Philippine writer who knows this right-hand-Filipino to General MacArthur tells tales about his adventures.

WINNING THE WAR WITH FOOD — By John D. Black
One of the first ranking agricultural experts in the country discusses a powerful and little recognized weapon of war.

BEHIND THE SCREENS OF THE ART MUSEUM — By Dr. Elizabeth Moses
Are they dull, museums? Not by this sparkling account. Behind the screens, where exhibits are prepared, there is the liveliest activity in making art available to you.

THE COST OF ILLITERACY: 15 ARMY DIVISIONS — By Jay Deiss
Our illiteracy in the United States is scandalously worse than we thought, Mr. Deiss shows what an embarrassment it has been to the war effort, and makes some suggestions.

PATTERNS FOR A POSTWAR WORLD — By E. Berg Holt
If the plethora of postwar plans is confusing, then what is needed is a summary comment. This, Mr. Holt gives with the perspective of his intimate connection with British postwar planning.

CULTIVATORS OF THE WASTELANDS — By Rodney L. Brink
Mr. Brink knows the great works of the reclamation authorities in the United States at first hand, and writes engagingly of them.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Still Faintly Tinted With Gold

IN THE MUSEUM at Olympia is the loveliest male statue in the world, the only statue we are sure was made by Praxiteles, the matchless Hermes. He stands with unconscious grace, entirely at ease, yet full of superb and latent power. The marble of his body was rubbed with wax by the sculptor till it simulated flesh, over the supple yet mighty muscles. The blue of his eyes and the light crown of crisp gold leaves on the close-curled hair have vanished, but still the sandals are faintly tinted with gold.

We do not know whether this was a portrait of a real youth, the votive statue of some victor, or merely the idealized portrait of a fine type. We are told by Galen that, in the days of Greece's glory, there were many athletes as beautiful as this. Their severe training resulted in that symmetry and grace which the great sculptors loved to study in the Gymnasia, where boys and men practised daily at running, wrestling, jumping, and throwing the discus or javelin, as Homer makes the Greeks do at the funeral games of Patroclus. Sometimes they practised to the sound of a flute, for the sake of rhythm.

* * *

Was it mere chance that, of all the thousand statues Pausanias saw in Olympia, only this of the patron god of athletes survived? Surely Hermes of the winged heels was well fitted to be the patron of the foot-race, at first the only sport here and always important. As he used to stand in the temple of Hera, his fine head half-inclined toward the suppliant and a faint smile touching his lips, the athletes turned aside from the other deities in that temple to pray fervently for his aid in the coming contests. Always these games were a form of worship, beginning and ending with prayer and sacrifice. The athletes in training, then as now, must "keep the body under," the eye and soul alike alert and keen.

Now, Olympia is only a place of memories. First the Christian Emperor Theodosius, in the Fourth Century A. D., stopped the games. Then earthquakes, floods, ignorance, vandalism, and foreign conquest worked their destructive will among the glorious temples of the Sacred Precinct of the Altis, the rich treasuries, and the buildings devoted to athletes and trainers. As I sat on a fallen drum of a temple column, on the very date of the games themselves, the first full moon after the summer solstice, myriads of locusts shrilled unceasingly, with what Homer, Virgil, and Theocritus call "their lily-like voices." Now and then, the tinkle of sheep-bells sounded faintly, on the air spicy with scent of thyme, mint, and pennyroyal.

* * *

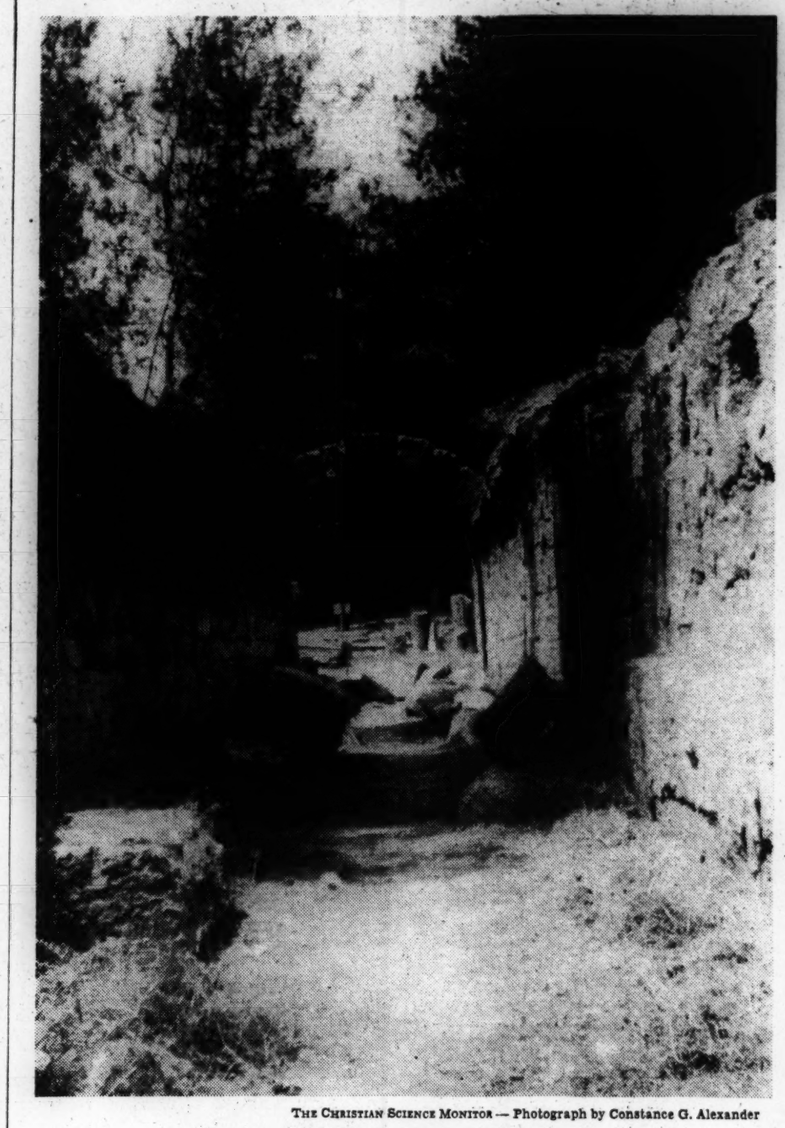
Though so much has perished, the German excavators in 1876 unearthed much of great value, not only the Hermes, fallen after an earthquake into soft mud, and so preserved almost intact, but other precious things, too. Thus, although the Alpheus and Kladeos, the two rivers in whose angle Olympia lies, had silted sand and mud to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet over the old Stadion, they uncovered marble slabs and marked the starting-place and the goal of races, and also the arched entrance to the Stadion, through which used to pass the judges and competitors. How that long passage of crumbling stones must have rung to the thundering cheers of the multitudes gathered here! Every four years, as soon as heralds proclaimed over all Greece a universal armistice, war and business stopped for a while. No armed men could enter the sacred region around Olympia. No women could come to the games, but men and boys of all nations, a mighty army, choked the dusty roads leading thither for several days beforehand. Only freeborn Greeks could compete; but the audience was of every tribe, color, and condition—Persians, Syrians, Spaniards, Gauls, Greek colonists from all the ports of the Mediterranean, and Euxine. Merchants brought their wares, poets their verses, musicians their songs, sculptors their carving. Devotees came to pray, to give thanks to the gods, or to consult the oracles.

* * *

The excitement was intense; for, aside from the usual importance of winning a competition, victory here brought the victor undying glory—his family and city being exalted forever. Pindar says: "He who overcometh has, because of the games, sweet tranquillity throughout his life forever more." We hear again, in imagination, the mighty shouts that greeted the little procession passing under this graceful arch, purple-robed judges, followed by a hundred or more beautiful, excited boys, their heads thrown back, their eyes alight with hope and eagerness. For a few tense minutes, the attention of the whole Greek world was upon them, as they stripped and stood, two by two, to await the signal. At the word, they were off like the wind, a vision of swiftness, gone almost before the eyes could follow.

"The unimaginable touch of time," has obliterated most tangible traces of those brilliant days at Olympia, just as the victor's "corruptible crown," of sacred olive, of which St. Paul spoke at Corinth, has faded; but the world will never cease to thrill at the thought of youth, "forever panting and forever young," rhythmic grace, strength, courage, and fair play. We pray, as Pindar prayed: "Grant them with feet as light to pass through life."

CONSTANCE G. ALEXANDER



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Constance G. Alexander

THE ENTRANCE RESERVED FOR JUDGES, COMPETITORS, AND HERALDS IN THE STADION AT OLYMPIA

One Thing Worth Aiming At

I HAVE GROWN to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that one's relations with others should be direct and not diplomatic; that power leaves a bitter taste in the mouth; that meanness, and harshness, and coldness are the unforgivable sins; that conventionality is the mother of dreariness; that pleasure exists not in virtue of material conditions, but in the joyful heart; that the world is a very interesting and beautiful place; that congenial labour is the secret of happiness; and many other things which seem, as I write them down, to be dull and trite commonplaces, but are for me the bright jewels which I have found beside the way. . . .

This, then, is my point of view. I can truthfully say that it is not gloomy, and equally that it is not uproarious. I can boast of no deep philosophy, for I feel, like Dr. Johnson's simple friend Edwards, that "I have tried, too, in my time, to be a philosopher, but—I don't know how—cheerfulness was always breaking in." Neither is it the point of view of a profound and erudite student, with a deep belief in the efficacy of useless knowledge. Neither am I a humourist, for I have loved beauty better than laughter; nor a sentimentalist, for I have abhorred a weak dalliance with personal emotions. . . . I believe with all my soul in romance: that is, in a certain high-hearted, eager dealing with life. I think one ought to expect to find things beautiful and people interesting, not to take delight in detecting meanness and failures. . . .

Sincerity and simplicity! if I could only say how I reverence them, how I desire to mould my life in accordance with them! And I would learn, too, swiftly to detect the living spirits, whether they be young or old, in which these great qualities reign.—ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, in "From a College Window." (New York: Putnam.)

Nocturne for August

Summer will always be these fireflies in corn
And the hot sound of cicadas in the early night;
Red Antares burning low in the southern sky
And, high above, gold Aquila in mid-flight.

Summer is the far heat lightning's muffled flare
That plays below the horizon of this plain;
Fresh river smell borne on a warm night wind
That promises and yet withholds the rain.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

"ΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΤΕ ΤΟΙΣ ΩΣΙΝ ΥΜΩΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἕκαστος δύναται νὰ ἀναμνησθῇ φαινόμενα ἄτινα εἶναι δεκτὰ καὶ χρησιμοποιοῦνται παγκοσμίως. Νερὸν ἀποθηκευμένον εἰς δεξαμενὰς πιστεύεται ὅτι θὰ ζητήσῃ τὸ ἰδιόν του ἐπίπεδον καὶ θὰ γίνῃ προσιτὸν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας. Ἐμπιστεύομεθα τὸν ἥλιον νὰ μᾶς προμηθεύσῃ φῶς καὶ θερμότητα καθημερινῶς. Τὰ ρυάκια τρέχουν πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολάς των, ὡθούμενα, καθὼς γνωρίζωμεν, ὑπὸ τῆς ἕλξεως τῆς βαρύτητος. Οὐδεὶς ἀμφισβητεῖ τοὺς φυσικοὺς νόμους οἵτινες ὑπόκεινται τῶν φαινομένων τούτων. Ἐννοοῦνται μετρητῶς καὶ ἐφαρμόζονται ἵνα ὠφελήσουν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα· ὡς ἐπὶ παραδείγματι, πολλοὶ εὐλογοῦνται ὑπὸ τῆς μετατροπῆς τῆς ὑδροδυνάμεως εἰς ἠλεκτρικὴν ἐνέργειαν.

Ὁμοίως, ἡ ἀνθρωπότης δύναται νὰ μάθῃ ὅτι ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ ἐλευθερία, ἡ κυριαρχία—ὅλον τὸ καλὸν—ὑπάρχουν κατὰ τὸν νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εἶναι φυσικὰ εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὴν ὁμοίωσίν Του. Ὁ νόμος Του χρειάζεται μόνον νὰ γίνῃ δεκτὸς καὶ νὰ ὑπακουσθῇ νομιμόνως, ἵνα ἡ ἁρμονία Του ἀπολαυσθῇ. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ὅστις εἶναι ἀμετάβλητος Ἀρχὴ ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, δὲν κατακρατεῖ οὐδὲν καλὸν ἀπὸ τὰ ἀγαπητά Του τέκνα. Ἐνεθάρρυνε τοὺς μαθητάς του μὲ τὰς λέξεις, "Μὴ φοβοῦ, . . . ὅτι εὐδόκησεν ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν δοῦναι ὑμῖν τὴν βασιλείαν." Ὅμως ἐδίδαξεν ὅτι ὁ θησαυρὸς ἦτο διανοητικός, θησαυρὸς ἀνέκλειπτος "ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς" (Λουκᾶς 12:32, 33). Ὁ Κύριος ἐζήτει πάντοτε νὰ γνωρίσῃ εἰς τοὺς μαθητάς του τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τοῦ Πνεύματος, τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὡς ἀπείρου Νοός, ἀλάνθαστου Ἀληθείας, παγκοσμίου Ἀγάπης, τονίζων ὅτι αἱ μυχιαίταται ἐπιθυμίαι των ἠδύναντο ἀσφαλῶς νὰ τεθοῦν εἰς Αὐτόν.

Χιλιάδες ἔχουν εὕρῃ ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ τὸν τρόπον τοῦ ἐννοεῖν τὸν Χριστόν, τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, ὃν ἐπαραδειγμάτισεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Οἱ μελετηταὶ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης αὐτῆς μανθάνουν, οὐχὶ διὰ τοῦ φόβου, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῆς ἀγάπης πρὸς τὸν νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ, νὰ στρέφωνται μὲ θάρρος εἰς Αὐτὸν ὅστις πάντοτε κυβερνᾷ τὰ τέκνα Του ἐν ἁρμονίᾳ καὶ εἰρήνῃ. Πολλοὶ οἵτινες εἶχον ὑποκύψῃ εἰς τὴν ὕλην καὶ τὰς ὑλικὰς μεθόδους τώρα βασίζονται ἐπὶ πνευματικῶν μέσων μόνον, καὶ δοκιμάζουν τὴν ὑγείαν καὶ ἀσφάλειαν ἅτινα ἔρχονται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ. Μὲ ὀλίγους λόγους μεγάλης σημασίας ἡ Mary Baker Eddy βοηθητικῶς δεικνύει ὅτι "ἡ ἀγάπη πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, καὶ ὄχι ὁ φόβος τοῦ κακοῦ, εἶναι ἡ ὑποκίνησις ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ" (Miscellaneous Writings. Διάφορα Συγγράμματα, σ. 279). Ἡ ἀληθὴς αὐτὴ ὑποκίνησις φέρει τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σκέψιν ἐν συμφωνίᾳ μὲ τὸ θεῖον, ἐξυψοῦσα οὕτω καὶ ἀναγεννῶσα τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν.

Μία βοηθητικὴ ὑπόσχεσις τῆς Βίβλου ἀναγινώσκει (Ἡσαΐας 55:3), "Προσέχετε τοῖς ὠσὶν ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπακολουθήσατε ταῖς ὁδοῖς μου· εἰσακούσατέ μου, καὶ ζήσεται ἐν ἀγαθοῖς ἡ ψυχὴ ὑμῶν." Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἱκανώνει ἕνα νὰ ὑπακούσῃ τὴν συμβουλὴν ταύτην καὶ νὰ δρέψῃ τὴν ἀμοιβὴν ἣν ἡ ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἀφεύκτως φέρει. Ἀποκαλύπτει τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς ἐλεύθερον καὶ τέλειον τώρα, πάντοτε ἐν μὲ τὸν ἄπειρον Νοῦν, ὑποκείμενον μόνον εἰς τὸν νόμον τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Διὰ τῆς διδαχῆς ταύτης εἷς μανθάνει ὅτι αἱ πραγματικαὶ αἰσθήσεις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι πνευματικαὶ καὶ τέλειαι, λαμβάνουσαι γνῶσιν μόνον τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἀκούει τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ζωογονεῖται ἀπὸ τὴν μίαν καὶ μόνην ὥθησιν, αὐτὴν τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Μανθάνει ὅτι δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ πάρῃ τι ἐκτὸς τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ του ἵνα τελειοποιήσῃ τὴν ὕπαρξίν του. Τοὐναντίον, ἱκανοῦται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα ὅτι εἶναι πραγματικῶς τέλειος, ἀκέραιος, εὐχαριστημένος, εἰς τὸ σημεῖον τῆς ἁρμονίας καὶ τελειότητος τώρα.

Ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἄν καὶ εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα καὶ προσιτή, ἔχει φανῇ νὰ εἶναι κεκρυμμένη ἀπὸ τοὺς θνητούς. Δὲν εἶναι διότι παρημέλησαν νὰ προσέξουν εἰς τὴν συμβουλὴν, "Προσέχετε τοῖς ὠσὶν ἡμῶν, καὶ ἐκακολουθήσατε ταῖς ὁδοῖς μου"; Καθὼς ἡ ἀπείθεια πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν χάνει τὴν θείαν βοήθειαν οὕτω ἀκριβῶς καὶ ἀσφαλῶς ἡ ὑπακοὴ φέρει ἀσφάλειαν εἰς ὅλους οἵτινες ἀναγνωρίζουν καὶ τιμῶσιν Αὐτόν. Ἐν καιροῖς ἐντάσεως ἢ πειρασμοῦ, εἷς στρέφεται φυσικὰ πρὸς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ὑπηρέτει. Οὕτω ἡ ἀξία τῆς σταθερᾶς ὑπακοῆς πρὸς Αὐτὸν βλέπεται. Αὐτὸ ὑψώνει τὴν πεποίθησιν ἑνὸς ὅταν ἐπικαλῆται τὸν Θεὸν ἐν καιρῷ δοκιμασίας ἢ κινδύνου. Αἱ εἰλικρινεῖς καρδίαι δὲν χρειάζονται νὰ ἀπελπίζωνται. "Ὅταν ὑπηρετῶμεν ὑπομονητικῶς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ ἐκζητοῦμεν τὴν Ἀλήθειαν δικαίως, Αὐτὸς διευθύνει τὴν ὁδόν μας," γράφει ἐνθαρρυντικῶς ἡ Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 254). Προσευχόμενοι εἰλικρινῶς καὶ βιοῦντες συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς ἀνυψωμμένας ἐπιθυμίας μας, θὰ λάβωμεν βοήθειαν ἀπ' Αὐτὸν ὅστις ἱκανοποιεῖ πᾶσαν ἀνάγκην. Ὁ ἀγὼν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ σήμερον ἴσως νὰ τρομάζῃ προσωρινῶς ἐὰν γίνῃ δεκτὸς ὡς πραγματικὸς καὶ ἀκαταμάχητος. Εἰς ἐκείνους οἵτινες ἀκροῶνται τῆς φωνῆς Του, θὰ ἔλθῃ θεῖον φῶς καὶ ὁδηγία. Ἀμφότερα, ἡ ἀνυπαρξία καὶ ἀδυναμία ἐκείνου ὅπερ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν ἔχει δημιουργήσῃ, καὶ ἡ θεραπεύουσα Ἀλήθεια ἦτις ἱκανώνει ἕνα νὰ ἴδῃ τὴν κυβέρνησίν Του τῆς ἁρμονίας καὶ εἰρήνης ἐκδηλουμένην ἀνθρωπίνως, θὰ ἀποκαλυφθοῦν.

Τὸ σπουδαῖον εἶναι νὰ ἀρνούμεθα νὰ παραδεχώμεθα τὸ κακὸν ὡς πραγματικότητα. Φυλάττοντες τὴν σκέψιν μας πάντοτε κλίνουσαν πρὸς τὸ καλόν, θὰ λάβωμεν ἀγγέλους, καλὰς σκέψεις, γνωρίζοντας εἰς ἡμᾶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Θεὸς γνωρίζει περὶ τῆς τελείας, πνευματικῆς δημιουργίας Αὐτοῦ. Οὕτω προσευχόμεθα τὴν προσευχὴν ἥτις ὠφελεῖ. Ἐπιπλέον, συμμορφοῦντες τὴν σκέψιν μας νὰ ἀναγνωρίζῃ τὸ πνευματικὸν καὶ πραγματικόν, θὰ προοδεύσωμεν μέχρις ὅτου πᾶσα σκέψις κλίνει αὐτομάτως πρὸς τὸν Θεόν. Ἡ σκέψις οὕτω πνευματικῶς πεφωτισμένη παραδέχεται φυσικῶς τὸ ἀπεριόριστον καλὸν τὸ ἤδη προμηθευθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς πάντοτε παρούσης Ἀγάπης. Δοκιμάζει καθημερινῶς τῆς βεβαιότητα ἥτις καταλήγει εἰς ὅλους οἵτινες βασίζονται σταθερῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, διότι, καθὼς ὁ Κύριος ὑπεσχέθη (Ἰωαν. 15:7), "Ἐὰν μείνητε ἐν ἐμοί, καὶ τὰ ῥήματά μου ἐν ὑμῖν μείνῃ, ὃ ἐὰν θέλητε αἰτήσεσθε, καὶ γενήσεται ὑμῖν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Incline your ear"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE CAN RECALL phenomena that are universally accepted and utilized. Water stored in high reservoirs is expected to seek its own level and be available in homes. We trust the sun to furnish us with light and warmth daily. Streams flow to their outlets, impelled, as we know, by gravitation. No one questions the physical laws underlying these phenomena. They are measurably understood and applied to benefit humanity; as, for example, many are blessed by the converting of water power into electrical energy.

Similarly, humanity can learn that health, freedom, dominion—all good—exist according to the law of God and are natural to man, His likeness. His law needs but to be accepted and understandingly obeyed, in order that His affluence may be enjoyed. Jesus knew that God, who is unchanging Principle or divine Love, withholds no good thing from His beloved children. He encouraged his disciples with the words, "Fear not, . . . for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." But he taught that the treasure was mental, "a treasure in the heavens that faileth not" (Luke 12:32, 33). The Master ever sought to acquaint his followers with the true nature of Spirit, God, as infinite Mind, unerring Truth, universal Love, emphasizing that their innermost desires could be safely posited in Him.

Thousands have found in Christian Science the way to understand the Christ, Truth, exemplified by Jesus. Students of this Science are learning not through fear but through love of God's law to turn reliantly to Him who ever governs His children in harmony and peace. Many who had bowed down to matter and material methods now rely on spiritual means alone and are experiencing the health and safety which come from God, good. In a few words of great import Mary Baker Eddy helpfully points out that "it is the love of God, and not the fear of evil, that is the incentive in Science" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 279). This true incentive brings human thought into accord with the divine, thus uplifting and regenerating human experience.

A helpful Bible promise reads (Isaiah 55:3), "Incline your ear, and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live." Christian Science enables one to hearken to this counsel and reap the reward which obedience to God inevitably brings. It reveals the real man in God's image as free and perfect now, ever at one with infinite Mind, subject only to the law of divine Love. Through this teaching one learns that the real senses of man are spiritual and perfect, cognizant only of good. He hears God's voice and is animated by the one and only impulsion, that of divine Love. He learns that he does not need to get something outside of himself to complete his being. On the contrary, he is enabled to prove step by step that he actually is complete, whole, satisfied, at the standpoint of harmony and perfection now.

The truth about God and man, while always present and available, has seemed to be hidden from mortals. Is it not because they have failed to heed the admonition, "Incline your ear, and come unto me"? As disobedience to God forfeits divine aid, so just as certainly does obedience bring security to all who acknowledge and honor Him. At times of stress or temptation one naturally turns to that which one has been serving. The value is thus seen of consistent obedience to Him. This heightens one's assurance when calling on God at a time of trial or danger. Honest hearts need not despair. "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path," encouragingly writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 254). Praying sincerely and living consistently with our uplifted desires, we shall receive help from Him who supplies every need. The strife in the world today may temporarily appall if accepted as real and irresistible. To those earnestly listening for His voice will come divine light and leading. Both the unreality and powerlessness of that which God has not created, and the healing Truth which enables one to see manifested humanly His government of harmony and peace, will be revealed.

The important thing is that we refuse to accept evil as a reality. Ever keeping our thought inclined to good, we shall receive angels, good thoughts, acquainting us with the truth God knows about His perfect spiritual creation. Thus do we pray the prayer that availeth. Moreover, conforming our thinking to acknowledge the spiritual and real, we shall progress until every thought spontaneously inclines to God. Thought thus spiritually illumined naturally accepts the illimitable good already provided by ever-present Love. It experiences daily the assurance which redounds to all who continuously rely on Christ, Truth, for, as the Master promised (John 15:7), "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Wood Road

You cannot tame a wild thing;
And least of all a road—
The wild are all remembering
Their native fond abode.

You cannot tame a road that curves
At will to watch a fawn;
Or listens lovingly; or swerves
Aside to kiss the dawn—

A road that winds through Queen
Anne's lace;
Then dips beneath a hill
To circle pools in its embrace,
Where wild things drink their fill—

A road that climbs again to hear
The leafy murmuring
Of sleepy trees; or lingers near
A primrose brook in spring.

You cannot tame a wild road;
Nor bend it to your will.
A road, in final episode,
Will be a wild road still.

RUTH CRARY CLOUGH

No Friends to Novelty

THE ROOTS OF modern European literature run back to Greece. . . .

To this day we recognize Greek art and Greek literature as the perfect expression of the noblest aspects of human thought. We constantly use the terms which they used in their thinking, and often try to fit our art to their models. Hence no study of literature can be complete without some familiarity with the work of this extraordinary people.

The fundamental quality of Greek literature was its insistence upon the idea that there is a right form and style for every kind of literary expression. They believed that novelty, strangeness, "originality," and experiment were marks of the "barbarian," not of the intelligent, clear-headed, and well-balanced Greek gentleman.

Greek literature begins with two great poems called "epics," the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* attributed to a poet named Homer. What preceded these two finished works of art we can only guess.—From "The Study and Appreciation of Literature," by RALPH PHILIP BOAS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Here Idealism Joins With the Machine

IT IS A significant historical fact that the two greatest idealists in American history, Washington and Lincoln, were humble surveyors in the days of their early manhood. Their lives testify that the handling of tools or machines does not disturb the idealism which sits enthroned in the soul of man. Lincoln, the sturdy young pilot of a steamboat on the Sangamon River, the hired deckhand on a Mississippi flatboat, the clever inventor of a machine for lifting stranded flatboats, was moved to tears by the sight of the slave market at New Orleans. . . . His practical mind, disciplined by the hardships of a pioneer's life, never conflicted with his native idealism.

Washington's and Lincoln's appraisals of the consolidating power of the machine found an enthusiastic response in the hearts of the American people of their periods. With the aid of machines they raised the huge framework of the present physical structure of the United States and stabilized it by economic riveting of its parts, the States. The machines supplied also to this framework the breath of its physical life. Eli Whitney's cotton-gin, for instance, gave to the Southern States a vigor which they had never before experienced. The people rejoiced in each new invention, because they believed that it would give impetus to the social and political progress of the country. Such was in those days the attitude of what our European critics call the practical American mind, a phrase unappreciative of the disciplining of that mind under the hardships of strenuous pioneering days. Why should this practical mind, disciplined by the handling of machines, interfere with the native American idealism any more than it did with Lincoln's native idealism?—From "Romance of the Machines," by MICHAEL PUPIN. (New York: Scribner.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

War Notes .....By Roscoe Drummond

Strategists: The Office of War Information has given its answer to a matter which has been greatly concerning public opinion in the United States. It was an answer to a question which is frequently asked Washington correspondents; and the OWI must have included it for good reason in its first composite appraisal of the war. The question is: does President Roosevelt dictate strategy to the armed forces? It is not an unfair nor necessarily a critical question and the persistence with which it keeps in circulation does not mean it is a hostile question. Everyone knows that Mr. Roosevelt is a dominant and often a dominating peacetime leader, and it is reasonable to wonder whether a President—inexperienced in war—as fortunately every American President is—is attempting to run the military side of the war.

The answer which the Office of War Information gave was explicit and unequivocal:

"In the war, since Dec. 7, no strategical plan or operation calling for or using American naval, land or air forces has been adopted or carried out, except on the recommendation and with the approval of the top officers of the American Army and Navy."

This statement affirms that Mr. Roosevelt is not running the military side of the war. It declares that both initiative and approval rest with the operating heads of the armed services. It is evident to every Washington correspondent that the President's role in strategic discussions, which are global in scope and inter-Allied in action, is considerable; but there are two reasons for crediting what the Office of War Information has said is the fact.

One is the absolute integrity and independence of Elmer Davis, who has no cause to be beholden to anybody in his service to the Government. The other reason is that Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations, are extremely forceful, definite and persuasive personalities. They are not "yes" men except when they are convinced.

New Influence: Admiral William D. Leahy is pleased that the President played down his new and unprecedented post as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief (the President). Mr. Roosevelt described him as "leg-man" and analyzer of reports. He's more than that and those who have reason to know perceive that he is bringing a fresh and important influence to the strategy councils. Admiral Leahy adds a fluid and inquiring viewpoint to strategic policies which had, in the judgment of some, become too crystallized and too committed to an inflexible course of action. The Admiral, a military man of wide international political experience, is himself not doing any dictating—but he is asking the right questions and will thereby help get the right answers.

Sinkings: The Government announced over the week end that "in July the curve of submarine sinkings the world over turned downward." Ultimately, then, the sinkings will no doubt be brought down to the number which are officially announced, currently.

Presidential Review: The five days which President Roosevelt took to review the transcript and findings of the Military Commission which convicted the eight German saboteurs seemed a long time to public opinion impatient to serve grim notice on would-be saboteurs, but Mr. Roosevelt would not be hurried and he was intent upon seeing that full, fair and democratic justice was done to the eight Nazis. Also, one may reasonably suspect that the President's natural sense of historic perspective came into play, for the conduct of this trial and the President's part in it is certain to be subject for juridical schools for many years to come. This was a trial by law, not a trial by men, and it is a guarantee of democracy that the judicial process resists the pressure of public opinion.

For Stronger Law: The trial itself revealed numerous weaknesses and loopholes in the present sabotage and espionage laws and Attorney General Francis Biddle is asking Congress to close the gaps at once. Thus, when the Justice Department named 14 persons as confederates of the convicted saboteurs, it found that there was no appropriate law to fit the case. There was law against sabotage but no adequate law against conspiracy to commit sabotage and no statute against harboring saboteurs. As the law now states, sabotage by an American citizen is subject to a 30-year sentence, but if a citizen is convicted only of conspiracy to commit sabotage he can be out of jail and at it again in not more than two years. It just isn't safe to count on that short a war.

OWI: The statement issued Saturday by the Office of War Information is required reading for real understanding of where the war stands today. It is Elmer Davis' first report to the American people and it is the only wholly informative, over-all appraisal of the trend of the whole world conflict which the Government has yet issued. It is constructive in its candor. It is tonic for free men because it enables the nation to gird itself for the real test ahead. To any careful reader it discloses what needs to be strengthened and what needs to be healed throughout the entire landscape of the war effort.

Memo on Scandinavia:

Tides of War Revive Talk of Northern Alliance.....By J. J.

There is talk of "unity" in Scandinavia. But unity for the people of the North isn't quite as simple as it may look upon the map.

The nearest approach to it, on a purely dynastic basis, was Queen Margaret of Denmark's Kalmar Union (founded in 1397), which lasted for more than a century. It sprang from the Danish Crown's desire to bolster its position in the face of the rapidly spreading influence of the Hanseatic League. But it was little rooted in national consciousness.

Except for the nineteenth century "students' scandinavism," it was not really until a few years before the present war, when the menace of Naziism became clearly discernible, that the masses began to respond to the cry for Scandinavian unity. In all four Northern countries, the Labor movement had acquired a dominant position and, seeing all its achievement threatened by aggressive Nazi Germany, it naturally sought to consolidate its positions through mutual assistance.

But it was already too late and the handicaps were too many. The placid, easy-going character of the Scandinavian nations, their doctrinarian pacifism, the influence of close trade relations with Germany and the supineness of the various governments prevented the formation of a defensive alliance.

A new attempt to bring about at least limited military co-operation between the Northern countries followed the termination of the Russo-Finish war in March, 1940. This time it was Moscow's turn to veto the scheme, for obvious reasons. Then the Nazis invaded Denmark and Norway, reaping the fruits of their policy of division.

When, a year later, Finland cast in its lot with the power that had raided its two sister nations, Scandinavian unity seemed finished. Especially since the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London, following the British declaration of war on Finland, also broke off diplomatic relations with that country.

It is therefore really surprising that at this stage a new discussion of the belabored issue should have arisen. The impulse, as on earlier occasions, has come from Stockholm. A recent poll by the Swedish Gallup Institute disclosed that 40 per cent of the persons asked were in favor of a Swedish initiative for close postwar co-operation among the Northern countries. Only 10 per cent were against it, while the rest reserved their opinion.

Indirectly, the Swedish feelers that are now again being put out in the matter indicate a conviction that Germany will lose the war. For, if the Nazis should win, not even the most sanguine optimist could possibly hope for anything better than a state of vassalage under Hitler, for all countries concerned. But in the event of an Allied victory, Sweden feels that it will also be faced with a tremendous problem: how to keep the Russians from taking all of Finland—and perhaps some more. This fear of a triumphant Russia is clearly behind the present Swedish attempts to revive the idea of a Northern Entente.

But Norway today no longer feels as it did 2½ years ago. At that time, it too may have harbored fears of a Russian expansion toward its North Atlantic ports. Now, it sees that Hitler, not Stalin, is the enemy. Norway also has learned another lesson: that its security is based not so much on co-operation with its Scandinavian neighbors as on assistance from Great Britain and the United States.

This realization recently caused the Norwegian Foreign Ministry in London to issue an interesting statement in which Norway for the first time is described not as a "Nordic State," as the Scandinavian expression is, but as an "Atlantic power fighting the same battle as the Atlantic powers of Great Britain and the United States."

It would be inaccurate, however, to say that all Norwegians abroad have rallied to this new policy of the government mygardsvold. The great majority undoubtedly have, but there is also a faction, headed by the former Prime Minister Johan Ludwig Movinckel, whose members prefer to continue the earlier policy. At about the time when the statement was issued by the Norwegian Government, Mr. Movinckel, in an address at the Metropolitan Club in New York, described a Scandinavian alliance after the war as an "absolute necessity."

Mr. Movinckel also is known to be favoring Finland against Russia, even now, and to have recently declared that it would be "a repellent task for Norwegians" to help occupy Germany after the war! To this, a well-known Norwegian writer replied in the Nordisk Tidende (New York) that, on the contrary, nothing could give greater pleasure to his countrymen than to join in the postwar occupation of "barbarian" Germany.

To Change the Subject:

Even Washington Chuckles.....By Mary Hornaday

Even Washington chuckles now and then. Here are a few reasons:

Remember that hat?

Without being forward, Lieut. Col. Mildred H. McAfee, head of the Navy's new Waves (Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Services) took to the klieglights and cameras with aplomb.

At one point, facing a barrage of cameras, she was a little nervous about where to put her hat. Finally she placed it on her knee, allowing that "it might as well be immortalized, I guess."

* * *

Marooned: A plaintive communication comes this week from Frank R. Wilson, information chief of the Census Bureau, which has been crowded out of Washington into Suitland, Md. After reminding correspondents of the Census Bureau's existence and telling them the route to Suitland, Mr. Wilson concludes:

"The new Census Bureau is 5½ miles from the Capitol. This is a shorter route than by Cape of Good Hope and Suez. P. S.: If you think Washington is a City of magnificent distances, you owe it to yourself to see Suitland."

That's where he went!

* * *

Apropos of "quickie" commissions, Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, heard this one the other day from Brig. Gen. Wilton Persons, his right-hand man:

"A Western Union messenger boy was sent to the War Department's new 4,000,000-square-foot pentagon building. He got lost in the building and when he was found three days later he was a Lieutenant Colonel."

* * *

Whimsy: From the War Production Board comes the story of a new secretary who addressed a letter to "Peter Rabbit, Iowa," that should have gone to Cedar Rapids.

Her boss's comment (the part that is printable). "We're not writing letters to the Easter bunny."

* * *

Triumvirate: Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, substituting for a Washington Post columnist the other day, was musing about his three-in-one job. One day recently he started writing letters to himself.

"As one of the two members of the British-American combined Food Board," he said, "I put my name to a letter addressed to myself as Chairman of the Food Requirements Committee. Just to make matters more complex I was sitting at the desk I use as Secretary of Agriculture."

'Fifth Column' Lays Trail for Aerial Saboteur

Army pilots discover arrows and other markers cut in forests and placed on open fields pointing way to important air bases and war factories of Eastern Seaboard.

By William H. Stringer.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Aug 10—"Fifth columnists" in the eastern United States have sought to aid enemy bombing planes by plowing and otherwise marking the ground with arrows and other directional signs pointing straight at vital air bases and aircraft factories, the First Air Force disclosed here today.

The markings, innocent-appearing from the ground, but visible from the air were spotted by aerial observers and have now been completely eradicated, it was announced.

While no word was forthcoming as to who the guilty parties were, where they accomplished their deeds, or what punishment had been meted out to them, it was revealed that "proper action" had been taken following investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and intelligence officers of the First Air Force.

Col. Dache M. Reeves, commanding officer of the First Air Support Command, made public aerial photographs which showed "V's" and other signs plowed into the topography, hacked out of woodland or formed by carefully placed grain sacks.

"You can rest assured that, although I can't tell you where or when these pictures were taken, the treacherous work they exposed has been erased," he said. "The same technique will help us expose the enemy in the battles to come."

Colonel Reeves paid particular tribute to the work done by Air Force observers whose sky patrols discovered the saboteurs' invitation to enemy bombs, terming the aviator who operates the O-47 observation plane "one of the most important man-units in the protective umbrella being spread over the Eastern Seaboard by the First Air Force."

The pictures released showed three types of markings, none of which, the First Air Force Command declared, are now in existence.

One picture revealed a natural footpath which had existed in a rural section for years. Five hundred yards from the end of this lane, a large "V" had been made by clearing a new section of the earth. From the air, the harmless-appearing path, in conjunction with the newly made "V," formed a perfect arrow pointing directly at a nearby air base.

In a second picture taken by one of the Army's aerial observers, a huge field had been plowed save for an arrow-shaped section in the middle which had been left fallow. The untouched land, clearly visible against the plowed earth, aimed exactly toward a large aircraft factory.

In the third picture, empty grain sacks had been left in an open field to form a huge figure "9," the tail of which pointed toward a large airplane bomber factory only a few minutes' flying distance away.

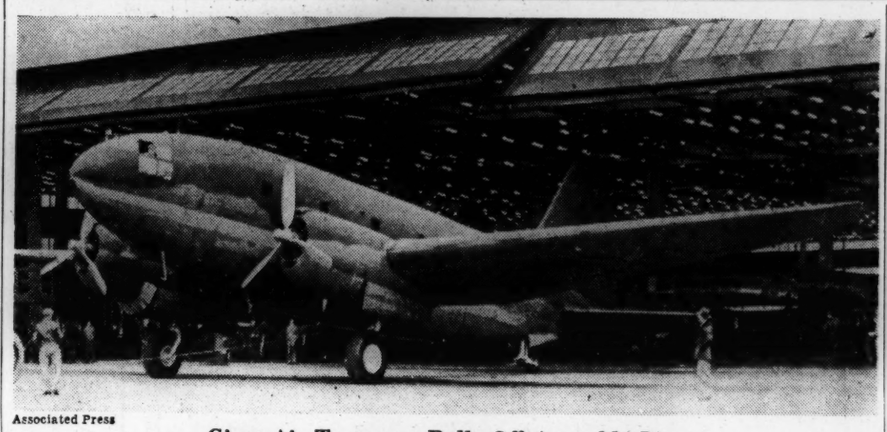
Recognizing that further markings of this sort might be expected to appear before the Federal Bureau of Investigation had rounded up every potential "fifth columnist," the Air Force statement accompanying the pictures disclosed that the aerial observation "umbrella" over the Eastern Seaboard was being extended.

"Discovery of this sort of 'fifth-column' activity is just part of the job of the aerial observer—workhorse of the Army Air Forces," the statement said. "The observer is a man of many responsibilities."

Associated Press

Fifth Column Signpost for the Enemy

An obscure roadway, in existence for several years in a quiet country section, is innocent enough, but when an inverted "V" was added, the two formed a distinct arrow—pointing to an eastern air base. The end of the path was 500 yards from the "V" so only from the air could the meaning be seen. This and other secret ground markers pointing the way for enemy bombers to vital war bases in the eastern part of the United States have been destroyed by observers of the First Ground Air Support Command.



Associated Press

Giant Air Transport Rolls Off Assembly Line

The "V" etched on the land in the picture above pointed to an eastern air base. The tail of the "9" in the picture at the bottom of the page pointed to an airplane factory in which army planes such as this are built. The fifth column markers have been eradicated

Biddle Terms Leniency to Two Saboteurs Justified

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Government was "perfectly justified in showing leniency to two of the convicted eight German saboteurs by sending them to prison because "they helped considerably" in preparing the case against the six who were electrocuted, according to Attorney General Francis Biddle.

This strategy of sparing the lives of the men who turned tale-bearers to disclose activities of their confederates in international conspiracy who came by submarine to launch a two-year sabotage campaign here, was seen as a Government bid for aid from any member of other enemy bands.

Although he didn't specify which one, Mr. Biddle said that one of the saboteurs who aided the Government's case had been badly mistreated by the Gestapo in Germany.

Addressing the Virginia State Bar Association at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., the Attorney General asserted yesterday that the military trial in Washington which ended in the execution of six men on Dec. 8 was "democracy working at its best because of the extraordinary promptness of the trial, and the trial itself was extraordinarily fair and extraordinarily just."

The same strict secrecy which surrounded eight Nazi saboteur specialists during their trial before a military tribunal continued to shroud final details of the case.

Office of War Information officials said that word on the disposition of the bodies of the six who were executed in the District of Columbia jail's electric chair must come from the White House. No word has as yet been forthcoming and thus, an official curtain was drawn over this phase of the outcome of the trial.

But Berlin knew that Heinrich Harm Heinck, Richard Quirin, Edward John Kerling, Herbert Hans Haupt, Werner Thiel and Hermann Otto Neubauer had been electrocuted. The British Radio took care of that, broadcasting the news in several languages to the Nazi-dominated European continent.

In iron-barred safety, George John Dasch and Ernest Peter Burger continued to live today. The help they gave the Government in convicting the other six brought commutation to their sentences—Dasch's to 30 years and Burger's to life, both at hard labor.

The publicity given the Dasch-Burger commutations was a bid for any member of enemy bands who might choose to turn tale-bearer. With 10 people jailed in Chicago and New York, charged with being the saboteurs' American accomplices, this point took on a new import.

The White House was the official source for announcing that six of eight Nazi saboteurs had been executed on Saturday, the first going to the electric chair at noon. The executions were carried out a month to the day after a military commission began trying them on espionage and sabotage charges. The eight men came equipped with explosives and materials for incendiarism, four landing in Florida and four on Long Island.

The military commission finished its work Aug. 2, the next day the record of the case, the sentences imposed and the recommendations for leniency to Burger and Dasch were placed in President Roosevelt's hands for review.

Early on Aug. 8 it became apparent that Mr. Roosevelt had affirmed the commission's verdict and sentences, and that at the jail preparations were in progress for the executions. Reporters waiting outside the soldier-guarded building saw Army chaplains and the District of Columbia Coroner enter. After 11 o'clock all possible lights in the jail were kept extinguished.

No Demonstration

Outside the jail a small crowd, saw army ambulances enter the jail yard, at 1:25 p. m. There was no demonstration.

Later, the coroner, Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, left the jail with a military escort, declining as he hurried on, to say where or how the bodies would be disposed of, responding to all questions with the words: "Nothing at all, boys, nothing at all."

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Cox, Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia, left at 2:04 p. m. His task was to direct execution of the sentences. Reporters attempted to question him, but he placed a finger on his lips, and would say only:

"All mum."

The ambulances, bearing the bodies, left the jail at mid-afternoon bound apparently for a morgue and burial preparations. A score of soldiers, armed with sub-machine guns, guarded the prison entrance, holding back a lingering crowd of 100 or more.

Meanwhile, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, called White House reporters to his office just before 1:30 o'clock and gave them copies of the official announcement.

Official Report

"The President completed his review of the findings and sentences of the military commission appointed by him on July 2, 1942 which tried the eight Nazi saboteurs," it said.

"The President approved the judgment of the military commission that all of the prisoners were guilty and that they be given death sentence by electrocution.

"However, there was a unanimous recommendation by the commission, concurred in by the Attorney-General and the Judge Advocate General of the Army, that the sentence of two of the prisoners be commuted to life imprisonment because of their assistance to the Government of the United States in the apprehension and conviction of the others.

"The commutation directed by the President in the case of Burger was to confinement at hard labor for life. In the case of Dasch, the sentence was commuted by the President to confinement at hard labor for 30 years.

"The electrocutions began at noon today.

"Six of the prisoners were electrocuted, the other two confined to prison.

"The record in all eight cases will be sealed until the end of the war."

So, nearly two months after the arrival of the eight men on American shores, their cases were ended. They were closed, however, only after exhaustive legal proceedings, undreamed of in the dictator-ridden land from which they came. At one point an appeal for writ of habeas corpus was taken to the civil courts, and the Supreme Court meeting in a hurriedly summoned special session, upheld the legality and constitutionality of the method of trial which President Roosevelt had established.

Associated Press

A Few Sacks of Grain—With Meaning for Enemy Bombers

Sacks of grain strewn on the ground to form an enormous figure "9" form a marker easily seen from the air. The tail of the "9" served as a guide for enemy bombers. In this case the marker pointed to one of the large airplane factories in the eastern United States. In each case of subversive activity discovered, an investigation was made by intelligence officers of the First Air Force and by FBI agents and proper action taken. The markers were obliterated and the danger to bases and plane factories averted.

Biddle Directs Better Laws On Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said today that the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs had displayed the inadequacy of laws for dealing with persons aiding such enemies and that he had directed preparation of legislation to close the loopholes.

Mr. Biddle said the legislation would aim at severe penalties for conspiracy to commit sabotage and for harboring or assisting saboteurs. In addition, he said, it might seek to establish legal machinery for speeding prosecution of such cases, with a provision that convictions could be appealed only upon direction of the Supreme Court.

There now is no special provision of law covering conspiracy to commit sabotage, the Attorney General said, and while wartime sabotage can be punished by 30 years in prison and a $10,000 fine, conspiracy to commit sabotage must be tried under a general statute carrying a penalty of two years in prison and $10,000 fine.

At present, he said, there is no special statute for punishing the harboring or concealing of persons who have committed sabotage or persons who have guilty knowledge of such acts but fail to inform law enforcement officers.

Such offenses, Mr. Biddle said, must be tried as misprison or felony, which carries a maximum penalty of three years in prison and $500 fine.

The weaknesses to which the Attorney General referred presumably arose in connection with the prosecution of 14 persons accused of aiding the eight Nazis. These people, including the parents and an uncle of Herbert Haupt, and the wife of Edward John Kerling, were held in custody for more than two weeks before charges were filed against them. It was known that the problem of how they should be charged occupied top officials at the Justice Department for a considerable period.

Parents Not Told

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—News of the execution of six Nazi saboteurs reached millions of Americans quickly, but it did not seep through to the parents of one of the men electrocuted.

The information was kept from Hans and Erna Haupt, father and mother of Herbert Hans Haupt. They are locked in the Cook County jail with four other Chicagoans on charges of aiding the younger Haupt.

United States Marshal William H. McDonnell reported that he would not advise the Haupts of developments unless authorized to do so by his superiors. It seemed that the tidings would not be conveyed to them via the jail "grapevine," either.

Axis Comment

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Rome radio, heard here by Columbia Broadcasting System, offered the first Axis comment last night on the execution of the Six Nazi saboteurs in Washington Saturday.

Under the dateline of Lisbon, the radio said:

"Roosevelt's blood purge continues. Death sentences have been carried out against six men accused of being saboteurs. Another man has been sentenced to 30 years of imprisonment."

The fate of the eighth saboteur—life imprisonment—was not mentioned.

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, August 10, 1942

A Monday Page

The Work Bag

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco

With Pictures by Margaret Platt

Part One

"No one can say the seaside hasn't done you good," said Nanny, holding Chris's white petticoat up against her to measure by. "If I let out both those tucks it won't be any too long. I can't take you back to London looking like a figure of fun."

For those were days when tucks were put into little girls' skirts for use, not just for ornament, and even at nine years old dresses were supposed to come properly below one's knees.

Chris giggled. "When you let out Emmy's dresses you'll have to let them out sideways."

"We can't all be beanstalks," Nanny retorted. "And a good thing too. And you needn't crow over your sister, either. When I was your age they all told me I looked like a yard of pump water, though you mightn't think it now."

No one would. Nanny's dresses fitted her as tightly as the skin on an apple, and it was always a mystery to Chris and Emmy how she ever got those hooks and eyes fastened down the front of her bodice every morning without their bursting off.

"Where are my scissors, now? There'll be just time to pick those tucks out before Emmy wakes up from her nap."

Nanny's Mystery

Chris made a dive for the work bag hanging on the back of the armchair, but Nanny pounced unexpectedly over her shoulder.

"They aren't in there. And I don't want you rooting round in my work bag, if you please, getting things all upset."

She took the bag and stuck it carefully behind one of the pink china vases on the sideboard. "Look, they're on the window-ledge there, where I left them. That's a good girl."

Chris watched her snipping the thread carefully, stitch by stitch, opening up a long furrow round the petticoat hem and undoing all the careful work she had put into it months before. Nothing but the finest hand-sewing ever went into Chris's and Emmy's underwear, or ever would, as long as Nanny could see to thread a needle.

Why was Nanny so mysterious about her old work bag all of a sudden? Chris wondered. She had been mysterious altogether these last few days, going about with her nose in the air as if she knew something that nobody else did, and very short and snippy when anyone spoke to her. And then this morning, after the postman came, she had changed all at once.

Twice a week the postman stopped at Victoria Villas. He brought a letter from Mama, and usually little extra letters tucked inside it, one for Chris and one for Emmy, Emmy's all printed out in capitals so that she could try and read it for herself, though she never did. Today there had been no extra letters, but instead there was a letter from Papa, which seemed a queer thing, and two one-and-sixpenny postal orders in it, one for Chris and one for Emmy, and suddenly Nanny was in a wonderful good humor and had taken Chris and Emmy out to get their postal orders changed then and there, and to buy what they liked with the money.

A Very Special Treat

They had each bought a toy life boat, painted red and blue just like the real life boat, with seats inside and a tiny little sail and mast, and then Chris chose a shell-box for Mama, with a looking-glass set in the lid, and Emmy bought her a shell pincushion, and afterwards Nanny took them into the confectioner's shop and they sat at a little round table and had strawberry ices and shortbread, a most unheard-of thing in the middle of the morning, and Nanny said it was a very special treat and paid for it all out of her own purse.

But all that Chris and Emmy could get out of her was that everyone was very well at home,

The Story Starts Here

Chris and Emmy were staying at the seashore with Nanny. They were living at Two, Victoria Villas, which was Mrs. Perkins's house, and they had lots of fun on the beach and going into the water in a bathing machine.

thank you, and they were going back to London on Thursday.

Nanny's stubby needle-pricked fingers moved along the petticoat hem, smoothing out the creases, pulling out the curly snips of thread. She shook the petticoat out and looked at her watch.

"Time to get Emmy up. Just pick up those threads for me like a good girl, and then we'll be ready for the beach."

For Nanny was not one to go off and leave threads lying on the carpet for Mrs. Perkins to sweep up.

Chris gathered the snips of cotton and threw them in the fireplace. She could hear Nanny moving about in the bedroom overhead, getting Emmy dressed. In another minute she would be down again. Feeling very guilty, because she knew she was doing something that she shouldn't, Chris tiptoed across the room and pulled Nanny's work bag out from behind the pink vase. She pushed her hand inside and touched something wrapped in tissue paper. It felt soft and thick like flannel. She unrolled the paper a little, peering in. It was flannel, beautiful fine white flannel, the edges all worked in scallops by Nanny's careful patient fingers.

It might be a new petticoat, but why should Nanny be so mysterious about a flannel petticoat? Chris longed to take it out and see, but just at that moment there was a step on the stairs. In a frantic hurry she pushed the little bundle back again. Something pricked her finger, a quick horrid jab, and out welled a bright bead of blood, soaking right through the white tissue paper to the flannel inside.

When Nanny came in, the work bag was stuffed back again behind the pink vase. Chris stood looking out of the window, her finger in her mouth.

Chris's Dilemma

But it wasn't the finger that worried Chris. It was something far worse. There was a text she remembered once in church, about one's sins being as scarlet. It came back to her now with a vengeance. If anything by praying could be washed whiter than snow, Chris wished miserably that it might be that bright tell-tale spot hidden away at the bottom of Nanny's work bag.

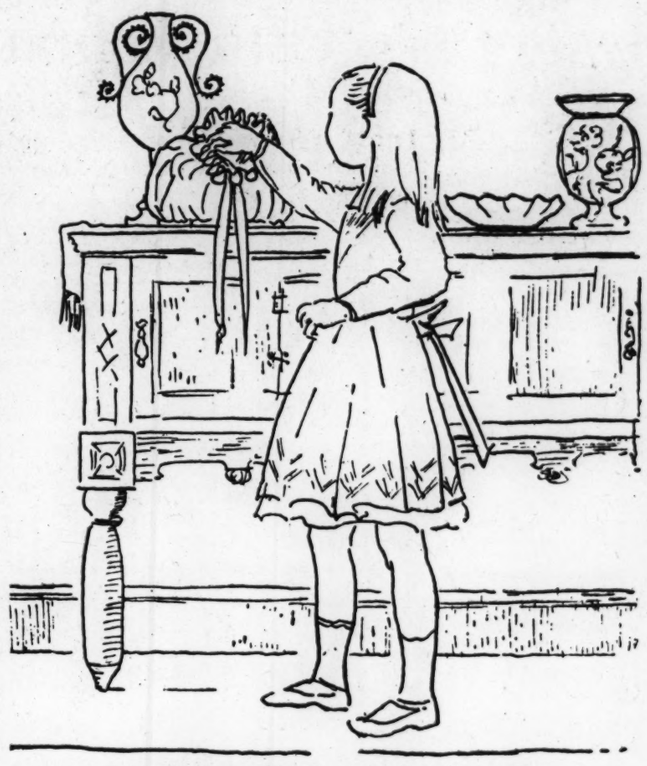
If only Nanny hadn't left that needle sticking in her sewing!

That evening, lying awake in bed with the street lamp shining through the window, Chris listened guiltily for sounds from the room downstairs. She thought: now Nanny is going to settle down to her sewing. Now, this minute, she's opening her work bag. Now she's going to find out.

But the evening passed like other evenings. By and by, there was the creak of a chair pushed back, the closing of the sitting-room door, and then Nanny's slow heavy step on the stairs. The striking of a match and the soft flame of a candle, set, as Nanny always set it, so the light would not shine in Chris and Emmy's faces.

With eyes tight shut, Chris could hear Nanny stirring about the room, undressing. Presently she came right over to the bed in the corner where Chris and Emmy slept, and Chris thought, "Now she's found out. She's going to say something." But Nanny only pulled the covers up, gave an extra little tuck on Emmy's side. The candle was blown out, there was the creak of bedsprings across the room, and silence. Chris drew a long breath and turned over to sleep.

(To be concluded next Monday)



In a hurry, Chris pushed the little bundle back again

At Home on a Wharfpile

A Walk on the Beach—4

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

A little fish of greenish color came slowly swimming along towards the old wharfpile of the boatlanding. It was a young cunner and he felt safe here. The waters of this bay on the New England coast were cool, and almost still. It was a long time since boats had been fastened alongside that rotten old wharf. It had become useless for the boatmen, so the small, smaller and smallest living creatures of the sea had quickly taken possession of it.

Easy Meals

Splash — splash — the water lapped slowly around the pile. It was filled with thousands of tiniest animals and plants. The creatures who made their home on the wharfpile settled down just below the surface, where their meals flowed right into their mouths. It was a kind of "fool's paradise," as in fairyland.

The barnacles came first. They were greatest in number. And what numbers! Like stones of mosaic, one pressed close to the other. Gay little babies they had been, swimming freely around, all by themselves, with three pairs of legs. After a while, they had six pairs of legs, and all the time just one eye. And that eye was set right in the middle of their heads, to look out for food. And they grew.

At last, they got tired of swimming and they did what millions and millions of the barnacle family had always done before. They fastened themselves, heads down, on rocks, grew hard shells, and gathered their food with the six pairs of feathery feet that waved around in the water and brought the food to their mouths.

The cunner was rather a sensitive little fish, disturbed by any movement except his own. He moved around that pile as if he was looking for something. A short turn—dash! Off he was! With a clipp — clapp — clipp — clapp, which only fish could hear, a scallop followed him, opening and closing her shell slowly and evenly like a slow-ticking clock. She, too, had come to look for a meal.

The cunner hid behind a cluster that seemed like little white flowers, each one with a red dot in his center—the "Queen Ann's lace" of the sea, with the big name Hydroit. The tiny white petals were nothing less than tiny little arms, trying just as hard to catch food as did their bigger relatives, the sea anemones, right below them.

Hungry Hunters

The blue horse mussels were hungry too. Great masses of them had their shells open waiting for their dinners to come floating in. The rich ocean fed them all.

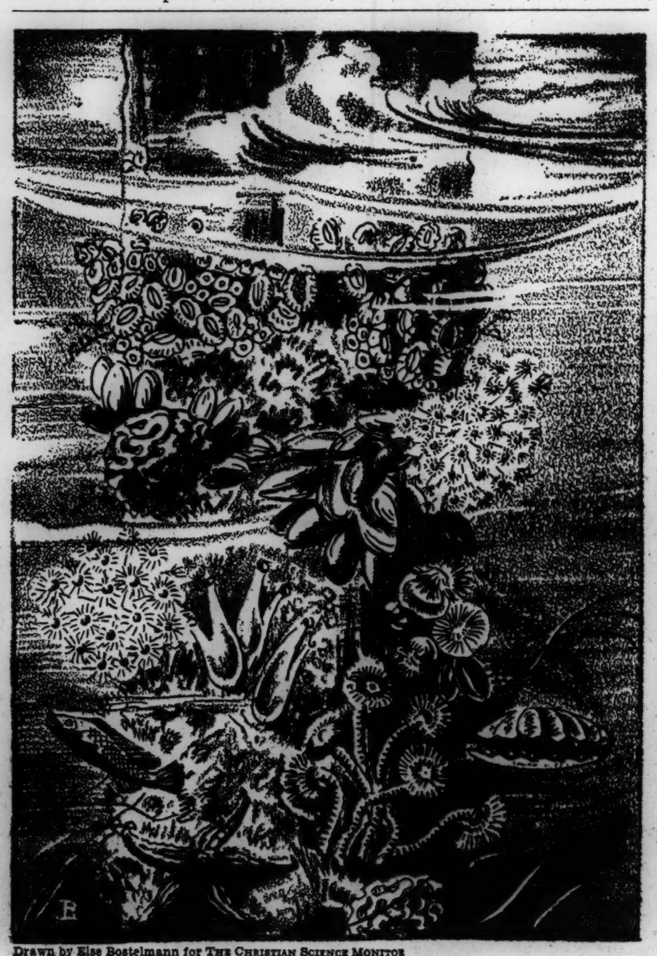
Everything on the wharfpile stayed just where it happened to be. Only the sea-stars could move away from their places. They were friends to no one, and the mussels closed tightly when the stars crawled near by.

But what was the little cunner doing? He watched with great attention—would they come out again, the juicy ship-worms? So many tubes were there, twisted around each other. No, they would not push out their tiny little feathery heads as long as the cunner stood there.

Nothing could make the wharfdwellers leave their homes, except a great storm. Then the waves would tear off wharfdwellers and toss and hurl them along. The beach would be littered with open mussel shells, whose owners were lost in the sea, single scallops, barnacles, and the rest. But that did not happen too often.

Today was a sunny New England day, and that was all that mattered to them just now.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of another "Walk on the Beach.")



Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The old wharfpile was a busy place

Prize Letters

By Peter White

We gave three cheers the other day, when we opened a letter from South Africa and found it was from Maurice James, who lives in Natal, telling us that the prize book we sent him had reached him safely—and in fairly good time too, considering the difficulties of ocean travel.

"I do like that book about 'Tumbledown Dick,'" Maurice wrote, "and I want to thank you for sending me such a nice prize. It was very exciting getting a present all the way from America. I and my mother have got up to chapter six. I hope you like the snaps of me."

Yes, Maurice, we like the snaps very much. What a big, strong boy you are, and what lots of fun you must have with your two brothers, Arthur and Owen! Thank you for sending us those nice pictures of yourself and your family.

We wish we could publish all the "thank you" letters, but they would crowd out the stories if we did, and that would never do. But we will share with you a few lines from a letter from Alona Mealey, of Oilfields, California:

"I am glad my letter won a prize, for 'Animals Through the Year' is a book I like very much, especially the part about the beavers. At the San Francisco Fair, we waited and waited for the beavers to come out of their home, but they never did.

"I like all animals, especially cats. In three weeks I am going to get a new Persian kitten which I am going to call Sandy, because he is yellow. His mother had 11 kittens."

Prizes for July letters go to Louise Phillips, seven, of Cottekill, New York; and Marlene Hinds, eleven, of Beverly Hills, California. Louise's book is "The Story of Simpson and Sampson," by Munro Leaf, with lovely pictures by Robert Lawson. We think Louise will enjoy reading of all the mixups that these two queer boys got into and looking at the many full-page pictures. Marlene's is "Pony Jungle," by Lavinia R. Davis, a fine story of children in Connecticut—two of them from England for the duration—and of mysterious happenings that give the girls and boys plenty to think about. Here are their letters:

The Bread Line

It is fun to read winter stories in the hot weather; it cools you off. So I'm going to write one to make you feel cool.

Ralphee, my Scotch terrier, lives outdoors every minute of his life. He has different wire runs, so we can keep him under control. In the winter, he has one near the house, so he can come up on the back porch when he wants to; that is where his house is.

Just past his run is a grapevine running along it. In the early mornings, when Ralphee goes down, the minute he does, the little snow birds come promptly and sit all along the vine. You know why? I throw out slices of whole wheat bread to the pup; and they sit and wait to try and get a peck at the bread when he is off guard. But he doesn't get off guard. No, sir. He just makes believe. When a whole lot of them get busy, then he turns and makes a dash at them, and they fly just far enough off to escape him—and wait.

They look like such sweet little balls, all sitting along the vine waiting for Ralphee's breakfast. I throw little pieces into the vines for them, but they like playing with Ralphee best, I think.

Louise Phillips

A Wild Life Story

I liked the story "The Raccoons and the River" because I, like many other children, love and like to hear and read about wild life. This story told the habits of the raccoon family as well as about raising the young ones. It was made more interesting by having the animals speak. The title was well chosen.

Just like human beings, raccoons have a way of expressing themselves with queer noises, which we do not understand at all. They also have many other things which we do not have. For instance, all raccoons possess beautiful coats of fur, as well as a keen sense of smell.

This story has words in it which are understandable to children of all ages. I thought it was an exceptionally well written story.

Marlene Hinds

We make Special Mention of Nancy Ann Dwinell, seven, of Belmont, Massachusetts, and Paul Schneider, eight, of Waterbury, Connecticut, both of whom sent nice letters for the contest. We hope they will write soon again and win prizes.

Here are the materials and tools you will need—clothespins, model airplane cement, cardboard and a scroll saw.

Tables and chairs made with clothespin legs are sturdy pieces of toy furniture.

Clothespin Furniture

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—12

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

With a few clothespins, a scroll saw, a tube of model airplane cement and some strips of heavy cardboard we can make all sorts of toy furniture. Tables, chairs, davenports, lamp tables and beds can be made with these materials and tools.

To make the legs of toy furniture, cut one prong, or both prongs, from a clothespin; then cement the legs to the underside of heavy cardboard. Model airplane cement is sold in inexpensive tubes in ten cent stores.

To make a low table, cut off all the prongs from four clothespins, then cement the upper part of the pins to the corners of a cardboard square. They will make substantial legs for your table.

Make a high table by cutting half an inch from the tips of the prongs of four clothespins. Brace the legs of a high table with narrow strips of wood cemented into the slot of the clothespin legs.

Chairs are made by cutting both prongs from two clothespins and using the upper part of these pins for the front legs, then cut one prong from two other clothespins and use the one-pronged pins for the back legs and the back of the chair. Brace the back pins across the top with a narrow strip of cardboard.

Cutting Off the Prongs

The easiest way to cut prongs from clothespins with a scroll saw is to hold the pin in a sawing jig, made by nailing two short blocks of wood into the shape of an L. The angle of the L prevents the round pin from rolling when being cut.

Brace long pieces of cardboard with narrow strips of wood cemented to the underside of the cardboard. This prevents the cardboard from sagging in the middle.

When cementing long clothespins, those with one prong cut off, to cardboard, place the cardboard along the edge of a table, so that the pin prong will extend over the edge of the table. This will aid in cementing the pins in straight upright positions at the corners of the cardboard.

Bedroom Furniture

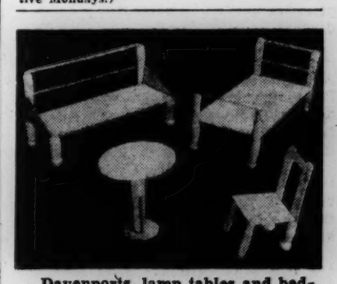
Beds, davenports, lamp tables and bedroom chairs are easily constructed when clothespins are used for the legs. The front legs of a bedroom chair can be made from the prongs cut from the two pins that are to be used for the back of the chair.

A lamp table is made by cementing a round disk of cardboard to only one clothespin. To prevent a table of this type from tipping over, cement a cardboard square to the base of the pin.

Beds and davenports should be braced with wood strips cemented to the underside of the cardboard to prevent sagging in the middle. Brace davenports across the back with narrow strips of wood and across the ends with triangular pieces of cardboard. The pins that are to be used for the foot of a bed should be cut shorter than the pins used for the head of the bed. Brace the head and the foot of a bed with narrow strips of wood.

Toy furniture of this type can be painted with quick-drying enamel and it can be upholstered by pasting cloth over the flat cardboard surfaces.

(This is the twelfth and last article on "Toys We Can Make Ourselves" that have been appearing on the page For Children on consecutive Mondays.)



Davenports, lamp tables and bedroom furniture are easily designed when clothespins are used for the legs.

Saw clothespins in an L shaped jig, made by nailing two blocks of wood together.

Cement one-pronged clothespins to cardboard held parallel to the edge of a table.

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Leaders Urge Greater Production of War Materiel

Business and Industry

Three Per Cent Flat Tax Seen In Senate Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Senate action to simplify a House-approved tax collection of 5 per cent on wages, interest and dividends was forecast today by Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) as the Senate Finance Committee began its last week of public hearings on the new revenue bill.

Senator George said he was convinced that a flat levy of 3 per cent without deductions, would bring in more than the 5 per cent rate which the House bill would apply to income remaining after exemptions had been taken for dependents.

Business men have complained to the Senate committee that this proposed levy, which would become effective January 1 and would serve merely as a form of advanced collection of income taxes, would put a heavy burden of paper work on them.

"I think we will be compelled to bring the withholding levy nearer to the basis on which social security taxes now are collected," Senator George told reporters, adding that a flat tax on the full amount of the income seemed the best way of accomplishing this.

Deductions of 1 per cent now are made from the regular paychecks of millions of workers for social security benefits, with a maximum of $30 yearly being taken from each.

'Insuperable Burdens'

Senator George said he believed the House-approved collection levy, which would advance to 10 per cent in 1944, would place "insuperable burdens" on employers who would be forced to keep detailed records of each employee's status.

The Senate committee rejected today a proposed amendment to the new revenue bill which would have required the payment of taxes by the recipient on all earned income in the eight community property states.

The action came on a vote of 11 to 4.

"Then that means the community property states can rest at ease for at least another year?" a newsman asked Chairman George.

"That means they can rest at ease," responded Senator George.

He estimated that inclusion of the provision would have added approximately $85,000,000 in new revenue, based upon the income tax rates set by the House.

Committee members said that the proposal would have had the effect of preventing a man from dividing his earned income with his wife for tax purposes, thus avoiding the increased rate of a higher bracket.

Eight states have community tax laws—Texas, California, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, and Washington.

Former Senator T. P. Gore of Oklahoma urged the committee today to retain the current 27½ per cent depletion allowance on oil and gas wells for taxation purposes—a principle he sponsored in 1918 as a member of the committee.

He declared that changing to a cost depletion method, as recommended by the Treasury Department, would bring in about $80,000,000 more a year—"only enough money to run this war 13 hours and 13 minutes."

Seen as Special Privilege

Treasury officials have contended that the flat percentage allowance represented a special privilege for the oil and mining industries.

The former Senator, representing the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the Independent Petroleum Association of America, declared the tax credit was "essential to the success of the petroleum industry if not to its survival."

Under the present law, which the House declined to change, 27½ per cent of the gross income of the property may be written off annually to make up for exhaustion of the deposits, provided that the allowance does not exceed 50 per cent of the net income.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) urged yesterday that President Roosevelt put "the best fiscal minds of the country" at work immediately on a plan of war financing that would combine taxation with Government borrowing in one comprehensive program.

Declaring that only haphazard attempts had been made thus far to meet the threat of inflation inherent in extensive government borrowings from commercial banks, Senator Vandenberg said he thought work on this question ought to be begun now, "not next month and not after the election."

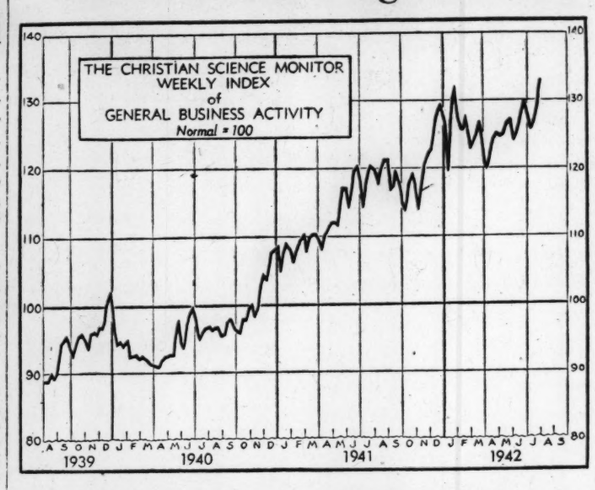
Potentially Inflationary

"By the time the next tax bill gets before the Senate," the Michigan senator told reporters, "Congress will have spent nine months on an eight billion dollar segment of a fifty billion dollar program. Meanwhile, the Treasury with its voluntary bond purchase program, is spending 12 months on 12 billion dollar segment of the program.

"That leaves a 30 billion dollar segment—by far the biggest and by far the most potentially inflationary—for which we have no program at all and to which the attention neither of Congress nor the country is invited," he continued.

There were signs at the end of last week that the Senate finance committee would reject a proposed sales tax despite arguments of its supporters that it would meet the Treasury's demand for a $2,500,000,000 increase in the new revenue bill voted by the House.

Monitor Business Index Hits New All-Time High in Week



A new all-time high level was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the last week of July. A moderate increase boosted the index to 132.9 (prel.) for the week ended Aug. 1 from 131.7 for the previous week. This compared with 119.8 for the week ended Aug. 2 of last year.

For the third successive week the three components scored gains. Miscellaneous freight carloadings showed the sharpest rise. Increasing steadily during the month of July, freight shipments in this group anticipated by several weeks the upturn in the movement of industrial merchandise which usually begins the first week in August.

Bank debits outside New York City dipped less than usual for the week. Production of electricity climbed to a new all-time high, the week's gain surpassing expectations for a seasonal and trend advance.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Au. 1,* 1942	Jly 25, 1942	Au. 2, 1941
Combined index	132.9	131.7	119.8
Bk debits outside NYC	144.8	143.4	122.7
Elec power production	121.4	121.2	115.9
Misc carloadings	132.6	130.6	121.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week neither headed nor arrived anywhere. It was unusually lacking in anything unusual. With a micrometer, a slight downward trend might have been noticed, continuing the slow set-back of last month.

Atchison, leading the rails, got tired of making new highs and sold off, and what weakness there was in the market was among the leaders like Smelting, Westinghouse, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway and Steel. Telephone's dividend meeting on Aug. 19 is awaited with bated breath.

For 10 years a dividend reduction has been steadfastly predicted but never seen. There are more reasons for it now than ever, but the stock held firm, and in fact inched up slightly.

Commodities Quiet

The commodity markets were equally featureless. Private cotton crop estimates before the Saturday official estimate were running round 12,400,000 bales, and a temporary decline in mill takings is expected in the next few months Wool is in a paradoxical spot. The Army is now actually supporting its price, by extra all-wool orders.

The movement of men and munitions to Australia has been so heavy that an ample supply of return cargo space has been available, and imports have been running heavily in excess of general expectations.

Another freak commodity price situation is now that of silver. OPA has put a ceiling of about 35½ cents on silver imported, but the law still compels the Treasury to pay 71 cents for domestic-mined silver on the theory that silver is money. Thus the floor is higher than the ceiling. This is like the situation in some parts of the soft-coal fields, where OPA's price ceiling is lower than the Guffey Act minimum, or floor prices.

Despite the unprecedented Treasury financing program the Government bond market is so quiet it could hardly get quieter without going out of business. It is routine to say that the latest certificate offering was a success and that the new tap offering is going well. They have to. With excess reserves now paper-thin, particularly in New York City, the Federal stepped in and bought somewhere round $190,000,000 of governments in the market.

About the only financial activity of note in the Street was the fast down an FBI man to New Orleans to check. That was probably just talk.

However, as indicated on this page last week, excess steel inventories are a real problem. Apparently WPB just never got round to keeping adequate check on them. It is working hard at it now, through PRP (Production Requirements Plan). This is a try at getting enough facts about inventory, use, rate of consumption, needs, previous quarter shipments, and unfilled orders, to get an overall picture to work with.

"Ratings," says Iron Age in an excellent summary of "Purp," are assigned on the basis of relative importance of the product to be manufactured and for a definite quantity, usually three months' supply of materials. The object . . . is to strike a balance between supply and demand and to furnish a basis for policy decisions. . . . Unexplained material requirements or excessive inventories may be reasons for deductions from materials requested. . . .

". . . Providing a statistical mechanism . . . is the Allocation Classification System . . . the assignment of ACS code symbols to every purchase order. . . .

". . . If PRP fails, look for substitution of the warrant system, similar to that operating in England, where material checks are drawn for individual manufacturers on designated steel mills and only to the extent of the mill's capacity."

Charge Dismissed

Priority charges have been dismissed aaginst Carnegie-Illinois and Jones & Laughlin. In effect they said, "We did it with good intentions and good results but we won't do it again." There has been a good deal of sensible violation of priority ratings by steel mills. Example: a buyer gets a high priority for a large order of plates and for a small order of structurals to go with it. The mill can run off the plates promptly without violation, but higher rates are ahead on the structurals. Says the buyer, "Please jump my order on the structurals too, or without them there's no use giving me the plate in a hurry anyway."

Now that Kaiser has made cargo planes news, someone is likely to do the same thing for gliders too. They avoid the engine bottleneck. Meantime the Army is not asleep. For one thing Lockheed has just received an order for the big 4-engine cargo Constellations as mother-ships to the 13-ton Lightnings (P-38's). And, more important, General George of Air Transport Command has asked nine domestic transport companies to prepare promptly to operate a world-wide air transport service for the Army. Apparently Air Transport Command has no intention of doing any transport work that can be done by private civilian companies, preferring of course, to use its men for combat and bombing service. This is a far cry from the unhappy incident of early 1934 when the Army temporarily took over the carrying of the mails while private lines were grounded.

Oil Pool Plan to Reimburse Dealers for Price Losses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced that the oil industry had worked out a plan for reimbursing wholesale and retail dealers of fuel oil along the eastern seaboard for losses suffered because of price reductions on these products ordered Aug. 5.

Under the plan, members of the Oil Transportation Pool will make the reimbursements directly to retailers, with costs of the payment charged to the pool.

The transportation pool was organized last fall to share additional costs of transporting petroleum products to the east coast.

Rosoff Firm Gets Mexican Irrigation Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Construction of a $4,654,632 irrigation project including a large dam and a distribution tunnel about eight miles long and almost 17 feet in diameter, in the Valequillo district of the State of Pueblo, Mexico, will be undertaken by Samuel R. Rosoff, Ltd., of this city, it was announced here today.

The tunnel must be dug through mountainous terrain, and modern construction equipment used in similar construction in this country will be shipped from New York to Mexico for the project. According to the terms of the contract, the project must be completed within three and a half years. It is one of the main items in the Mexican Agricultural Development Program.

The Rosoff organization, which last February received the $45,705,000 contract for the construction of the new Gatun Locks at Panama, is sending a staff of engineers to Mexico within a few days to the site of the new construction.

The award of the contract to the New York concern was approved by the Commision Nacional de Irrigacion de Mexico, and President Manuel Avila Comacho, it was said. Four American concerns in addition to Mexican contractors sent bids for the job.

FTC Issues Nine Complaints Against U. S. Navy Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had issued nine complaints charging collusion and fraudulent bidding on Navy Department contracts for materials used in rehabilitating the Cramp Shipyards at Philadelphia.

The complaints are against sellers of electrical supplies, mill work, lumber and other building materials, and machinery, most of whom have offices in Philadelphia. Twenty days are allowed for response to allegations.

If the FTC finds the charges substantiated, it may issue a "cease and desist" order against continuance of the practices. A violation of the order would take the case into federal court, with the possibility of a fine up to $5,000.

Central figure in the allegations is Charles F. Rohleder of Philadelphia, who is named in each complaint. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company contracted with Mr. Rohleder to do the construction work on a cost plus fixed fee basis, with the stipulation that materials and services would be purchased through competitve bids.

Others named respondents were:

Westinghouse Electric Company, with headquarters in New York and a branch office in Philadelphia, and its agent, R. R. Dewees

Grater-Bodey Company Norristown, Pa., and its president, S. W. Roberts.

J. P. Rainey, Philadelphia, trading as J. P. Rainey & Company.

James A. Clancy, M. A. Webster and Joseph Duffy, trading as J. R. Duffy Manufacturing Company.

Walter H. Cave, agent of the Philadelphia branch of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey and Cyclone Fence Company.

P. J. McBride and George B. McClennen, Philadelphia, trading as Delta Equipment Company.

Russell Keely and F. Oliver Keely, Manayunk, Pa., trading as S. S. Keely & Sons.

Frank L. O'Brien and Clarence J. O'Brien, trading as the O'Brien Machinery Company; William J. Cattie, trading as Cattie Tool Company, and W. B. Rapp, all of Philadelphia.

R. R. Dewees, agent for Westinghouse.

Ceiling on Silver Bullion Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—A ceiling of 35⅜ cents an ounce has been established by the Office of Price Administration on imported silver bullion.

The maximum is effective Aug. 10, regardless of existing concontracts, OPA emphasized. It represents the price which prevailed in New York in March, 1942, and exceeds the average price which has prevailed since late in 1939.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the regulation was necessary to check an inflationary rise in imported silver prices and "remove the incentive for speculative withholding and accumulation in anticipation of rising prices."

U. S. Starts Check-Up Of Steel Warehouses

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Federal agencies investigating charges of a "black market" in steel will make a nationwide check of steel warehouses to determine whether price regulations and inventories have been violated, H. J. Dowd, chief of the compliance branch of the War Production Board, announced.

The alleged "black market" in steel furnished war plants was bared here is testimony by Frank O. Higgins, shipbuilder, before a congressional committee conducting a hearing on the Maritime Commission's cancellation of the 200 Liberty Ship contract of the Higgins Corporation.

America Urged to Speed War Output; Some Lagging Seen

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Another exhortation to America to speed up its war effort to dig for raw materials and to keep the factories and shipyards "bursting" with production was before the people today in a united plea by President Roosevelt, Admiral Chester M. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in the European theater, and other top-ranking military, labor and industrial leaders.

The urgent joint appeal, carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System nation-wide radio network, highlighted the presentation today of the new Army-Navy production awards to management and workers of 35 major war plants. It followed by only a day the warning report from the Office of War Information that "as a nation we are not yet more than ankle deep in the war."

Need More Matériel

Leading the roster of speakers, President Roosevelt told the country that while "great progress" had been made to date in the battle of production, the nation's productive genius had only begun to attain its stride and that "an unceasing flood of warships and materials must pour forth from the factories, shipyards and mines" if the war was not to be lost.

All-out production on the home front, working without let-up to produce the weapons of war, combined with the united efforts of the Army and Navy "striking at the enemy on every continent and every ocean," will produce an Allied victory that will again establish the tradition of free men throughout the world, President Roosevelt declared.

None of the speakers, however, sought to minimize the long, difficult war effort ahead and all stressed the need for more sacrifice on the home front, warning that "no pleasant fate awaits a beaten America."

The program was arranged by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who, in opening the half hour, stressed the immediate need for production of the raw materials required for war production. He said the Federal Government would handle the distribution of raw materials to the war plants of the nation, and that while some materials might reach some plants in the wrong proportions, "we hope that those mistakes will be as few as possible."

Leaders Speak

The program was participated in by the President's highest war advisers, including Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief-of-Staff, who spoke from Washington; Admiral Nimitz, who broadcast by short wave from "somewhere in the Pacific," where he is directing operations against the Solomon Islands; Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the United States forces in the European theater, who spoke from England; William L. Batt, vide-chairman of the War Production Board; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, and Robert P. Patterson Undersecretary of War.

Pledges of labor's full co-operation were given by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke from Chicago, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, speaking from Pittsburgh.

Setting the tone of the program, the President's statement, scheduled to be read by Mr. Davis, but given at the last moment by an announcer, declared in part:

"Great progress has been made in the battle of production, but in terms of what will be required to defeat our enemies, we have only just begun to get into our stride. To win this war, an unceasing flood of warships and materials must pour forth from the factories, shipyards and mines of our country."

Echoing these sentiments, Admiral Leahy stressed the hunger and hardship he had observed in France, and declared that from what he had seen and knew that "no pleasant fate awaits a beaten America."

Long War Seen

"We stood in Germany's way in 1918," he recalled "This time she would like to see us off the map. This war will probably be long. It will be the toughest, hardest, most merciless war we have ever fought. It calls for the united power of every American, in uniform and out of uniform, on the firing line and on the production line.

"The price we will pay to redeem the future of mankind will be the highest ever paid. I have no doubt of America's decision. We have mighty enemies, but we can beat them. We did it once. We will do it again."

From his post in the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz warned there could be no compromise with tyranny and brutality, declaring that victory would be achieved only through "undreamed of sacrifices and privations."

"We ask you to work, work hard and keep on working," he said. "Keep the furnaces roaring. Keep the factories hustling. Keep the goods rolling in a mighty torrent. Keep the faith."

General Eisenhower promised that when the allied nations received the weapons produced in the American arsenal, they would be used effectively.

"I will leave it to our enemies to guess where, when and how we will use them," he added in obvious reference to the second front. "I understand their suspicions have been aroused of late. We shall politely continue to leave them in the dark."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Asserting that the war production effort "continues to lag," a special congressional committee declared today that "there has nowhere been evidenced any intention on the part of responsible officials, civilian or military, to regard it as their job to demand maximum output or to move heaven and earth to get it."

In a special report, the committee investigating national defense migration told the House "the crucial summer of 1942" found in existence "no co-ordinated plan for all-out use of our productive capacity."

"The authorities charged with the responsibility for developing such a program have been transferring their responsibility and hence any opportunity for direct supervision of these operations to the already overburdened armed forces," the committee said.

No Correction Seen

The report added that the recent alignment of the War Production Board "does nothing to correct this situation."

Opposing compulsion in manpower mobilization "except as a last resort," the committee said the increasing demand for compulsory powers "seems to reflect a basic failure to understand the job."

"The job ahead," it said, "calls for a detailed knowledge of the total demand for labor in war production, the preparation of schedules for the flow of such labor to the expanding jobs as contracts are undertaken, and the training and upgrading of that labor to keep pace with expansion.

"The job calls for the location of available untapped labor supplies, and over-all planning for their training and placement. Without question we are today poorly prepared to face these problems. These are, however, the problems with which a reorganized United States employment service and a strengthened manpower commission must deal."

Let to Limited Number

The committee criticized the "letting of contracts to a limited number of producers" and said apparently smaller enterprises would not have "much opportunity to participate either according to their ability or the needs of this country and our allies for added production now."

It recommended creation of a group of officials to be known as labor-utilization inspectors operating through the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board in co-operation with labor-management committees in each plant and community. The inspectors would serve as channels of information between plants and industries and would endeavor to reduce excessive labor turnover.

It concluded with a forecast that it may be necessary soon to seek blanket draft deferment by occupational categories "as a way station toward a revised form of individual deferment."

Walworth Net Drops to 44c

NEW YORK (AP)—Walworth Co., pipe and valve makers, reported for the first six months net profit of $600,415, equal to 44 cents a common share, against $691,349, or 65 cents, in the first half of 1941.

Takes New Post

David G. Fleet

Named executive vice-president of Vultee Aircraft, Inc. Mr. Fleet has been assistant general manager of Consolidated Aircraft at San Diego.

U. S. Steel Mission To Britain to Study Efficiency in Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—An American steel mission is going to Great Britain to seek greater efficiency in the use and allocation of the combined production of the two countries.

In announcing this, the combined Production and Resources Board said it was hoped a similar British mission would come to this country after the American group returned.

"The capacity of the United States and Great Britain to make weapons of war out of steel is now greater than their joint capacity to produce steel," the announcement said. " . . . The combined board therefore considers it important that every pound be used as efficiently as possible in both countries so that the greatest possible number of tanks, planes, ships and guns may be thrown against the enemy."

The mission will study, among other things: The British system for control of steel production, allocation and distribution; how the programs of the two countries can be brought into better balance so that plates, shapes, structural steel and other materials can be produced in the proper ratio; whether increased production and savings in shippings can be effected by sending more ingot steel and less finished weapons to Britain or vice versa; and which theaters of war should be supplied by each country in order to save shipping space.

The American mission will be headed by Charles R. Hook, Middletown, Ohio, President of the American Rolling Mill Company. Other members include Paul R. Schucker, War Production Board; Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Llewellyn, Army; Captain G. A. Duncan, Navy; Walter S. Tower, New York, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and Earl C. Smith, Cleveland, Republic Steel Corporation.

Twenty Firms Honored For War Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Twenty major American war plants receive new Army-Navy production awards today following President Roosevelt's declaration that battle needs demanded "an unceasing flow" of weapons and materials.

Names of the 20 companies mentioned by Undersecretary Patterson are:

Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix Radio Division, Baltimore.

Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle.

Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C.

Chrysler Corporation, Detroit tank arsenal, Centerline, Mich.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Indiana ordnance works, Charlestown, Ind.

Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearney, N. J.

Food Machinery Corporation, Lakeland, Fla.

General Machinery Ordnance Corporation (U. S. Navy Ordnance Plant) South Charleston, W. Va.

General Motors Corporation, Oldsmobile Division, Lansing, Mich.

The Hampshire Woolen Company and Ware Woolen Company, Ware, Mass.

I. T. E. Circuit Breaker Company, Philadelphia.

National Zinc Company, Bartlesville, Okla.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Norris Stamping and Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles.

Ohio Locomotive Crane Company, Bucyrus, Ohio.

J. Sklar Maufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

United Aircraft Corporation, Hamilton Standard Propeller Division, East Hartford, Conn.

Universal Unit Power Shovel Corporation, Milwaukee.

Whittington Pump and Engineering Company, Indianopolis.

Winter Weiss Company, Denver.

Later in the day another firm was added to the list of award recipients, the Phelps-Dodge Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pullman Reports Net for Quarter Double a Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP) — Pullman, Inc., reported consolidated net income for the quarter ended June 30 amounted to $5,410,478, or $1.64 a share, compared with $2,676,290 or 81 cents, the corresponding 1941 period.

First six months income totaled $9,376,922, or $2.84 a share, compared with $5,681,485, or $1.72, last year. The 1942 period figure was after provision for Federal taxes on income at an assumed aggregate rate of 50 per cent and special reserves totaling $5,000,000.

David A. Crawford, President, said shipments of armament and railway equipment during the first half of 1942 approximated record sales of all 1941. Volume of sleeping car travel continues to establish new high records, he added.

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Aug. 1-31, 1942
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,000
Previous day's sales 101,100
1942 volume to date 61,723,589
1941 volume to date 85,488,149

Stock Trends Mildly Uneven; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Skeptics still were plentiful in today's stock market but there was enough confidence in the underlying trend to keep prices fairly well balanced.

As in the past week or so, the news was far from bullish but again the liquidating urge was notably lacking and light investment demand provided support for many industrial leaders and assorted specialties.

The list had to contend with such headlines as: Solomons Battle Rages," "Riots Flare in India" and "Nazis Gain in Caucasus."

Quotations were ragged at the start. They improved in spots later with insporing an expansion of volume. The ticker tape lagged throughout and transfers of around 200,000 shares were among the smallest in two years. A sizable portion of the turnover was accounted for by blocks of 1,000 to 3,600 shares of low-priced issues, the majority of which held to a slim area.

Edging forward at one time or another were Eastman Kodak, Owens-Illinois, Pullman, Ohio Oil, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Kennecott, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Consolidated Edison.

Goodyear fell back when directors reduced the dividend on the common from 37½ cents paid in June to 25 cents.

Faltering at intervals were U. S. Rubber, Sante Fe, Southern Railway, Texas Co., Glenn Martin, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, A. M. Byers, Union Carbide and Radio Corp.

In the curb an occasional lift was given American Cyanamid, Brewster Aero, Pennroad and Sherwin Williams. Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, Electric Bond & Share and Pantepec were hesitant.

Bond Market Quiet

Bond market prices held in narrow range with the trend mixed near the final hour today.

Advances, mostly of fractions, were posted for Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio income bonds, International Paper 6s and Northern Pacific 6s.

Unchanged to lower most of the time were Portland General Electric 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Goodrich 4¼s and Rock Island General 4s.

U. S. Governments were neglected as the campaign to sell the currently offered 2½ per cent tap issue of the Treasury swung into its second week.

Foreign dollar loans were quiet but steady.

Farm Leader Decries Price Rise Demands

WASHINGTON (AP)—James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, decried demands for higher farm prices with a declaration that the war effort required national unity and not "partisan hog-trough tactics by farmers, labor or big business."

Mr. Patton made this comment in a statement criticizing a speech of President Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at Fort Smith, Ark., Aug 3.

Mr. Patton said Mr. O'Neal was reported to have called upon farmers to "wake up to what is happening in this country" and to have stated that agriculture was not getting parity prices.

"He (Mr. O'Neal) cannot fool the consumers who are paying prices above parity," said Mr. Patton, "and he cannot fool working farmers who are getting parity for their products, taken as a whole, some of them being substantially above parity while some are still below."

Mr. Patton declared that misrepresentations about parity "hurt the war effort to the extent that they divide the American people."

War News Depresses Market in London

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Indian developments added to the gloomy news from Russia had a depressing influence on the stock market today.

There was a general decline in Indian shares though selling was slight. Most industrials eased. Oil shares were dull while kaffirs were upset by a South African report that gold production might be cut 10 per cent.

American Viscose Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Viscose Corp. reported its net earnings for the first half of 1942 were $2,422,805, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.05 a common share, against $3,375,201 or $1.60 a common share earned in the comparable period of 1941. Net sales for the first half of this year were $44,432,044, the company reported, compared with $38,130,128 in the 1941 period.

Electric Bond & Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $6,820,037 after charges and $2,359,090 set aside for federal taxes. This was equal to $5.12 a share on the combined $5 and $6 preferred stock. In the preceding 12 months net income of $10,983,060 was equal to 49 cents a share on the common stock, after provision for charges, taxes of $483,977, and preferred dividend requirements.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L 1.60a	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 8
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	43	43	43	A'g 6
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
20¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	6	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	7	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	33	32¾	33	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g .8
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
9¾	7	All'gpf$30ww	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	A'g 8
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g .8
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.20e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
3⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	130½	130½	130½	A'g 7
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	13	13	13	A'g 5
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	2	5	5	5	A'g 6
81	6	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30½	22	Allis-C M ½e	5	23	22¾	22⅞	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 8
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	54	53	54	+ ½
23⅜	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19¾	19½	19½	A'g 8
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	15	37⅞	37	37⅞	+1⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	A'g 7
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	+1
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57½	57½	57½	A'g 7
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17	17	17	— ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	A'g 8
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1¾e	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	4	4	4	A'g 6
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 25
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 7
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 5
28¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	A'g 4
32	5½	Am-H SS 1½e	1	28	28	28	+ ½
5½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	7	2½	2½	2½	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	2	48	48	48	— ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 8
7	5⅛	Am Inv III .80	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 8
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
69½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	2	79¾	79	79¾	A'g 8
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 8
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23.4	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
12	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2⅜k	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
47⅛	33¼	Am R&S .15e	16	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
66⅛	43¼	Am Saf R ¼e	1	64½	64½	64½	
9	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 8
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	38	38	38	+ ½
47	32½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 7
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	32½	33½	33½	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 8
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86½	86¼	86½	Jul 27
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	1	117	116½	117	
45¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	41¼	4 ¼	41¼	— ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	5	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134	134	124	+ ¼
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	36	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
116½	108¾	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¾	41¾	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42	42	42	A'g 6
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
76⅜	52½	Am Wool pf 4k	4	52⅝	52	52½	
57⅜	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	38⅜	AmZ pr pf33¼k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1⅛e)	32	25¾	25½	25½	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 7
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32	32	32	A'g 7
111⅜	107⅜	Arm Del pf 4	2	108	108	108	A'g 5
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	19	2¾	2¾	2¾	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	53	53	53	A'g 7
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67½	67½	67½	
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60	60	60	— ½
26½	20	Associates I 2	5	26⅛	26½	26½	A'g 7
43½	27½	Atchison 3½e	21	41¼	40½	41¼	
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	7	67	66⅜	66½	— ⅜
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	A'g 6
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	5	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	A'g 4
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	2	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18¼	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13	13	13	
21¼	15¾	Bayuk C 1¼e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 7
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16½	9¾	Bell Aire (2g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 7
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	2	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Beni I L .77e	2	13	13	13	A'g 5
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	A'g 7
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	4	52⅞	52¾	52¾	
121	105	Beth Stl pf	1	109	109	109	
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	22	22	22	A'g 8
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¾	12¼	A'g 5
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	4	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn Al&B (2)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14½	14⅜	14½	A'g 7
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	5	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e	15	24¾	24⅜	24¾	— ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	A'g 4
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	A'g 8
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	A'g 5
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	A'g 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	18¾	18⅜	18¾	A'g 6
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 25
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5	Butler Bros	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 1
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	11	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 6

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 8
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	14	14¼	14	14	A'g 5
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	51	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69½	68	69½	A'g 4
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	10	35½	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	8	19¾	15⅝	19¾	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ½	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16½	16½	16½	A'g 4
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	
3¼	2	Century Rib .60	1	2⅜	2⅜	2½	Jul 1
22¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	7	26⅞	29¾	29¾	— ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Proo	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19	15	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	A'g 6
17	14⅞	Champ Pa ½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 25
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	15	31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
98	87	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E III	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 5

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 8
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	1	11	11	11	
5⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1⅔e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 8
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	A'g 7
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g .8
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 4
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 7
2¼	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	19	61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
10¾	7	City I&F 1.20	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 7
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
41½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	2	31½	31	31½	A'g 6
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38¼	37½	37½	—1
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	5	76	75¼	75¼	—1
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 4
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	A'g 4
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 4
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 7
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30	30	30	A'g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	5	73	73	73	
22⅜	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	12	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
27⅝	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	21	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	21	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Com'th&South	45	⅜	⅜	⅜	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	11	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	25	18½	18¼	18½	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2	A'g 5
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 8
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 7
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	7	4¾	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	16	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	88	87½	88	+ ⅞
⅛	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9	7	Cons F pf 3½k	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 5
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6⅛	4⅜	Consol Oil 3½	42	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 7
7⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 5
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89½	89½	85½	A'g 6
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 6
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 31
28	21⅞	Cont Can(3¼e)	9	24	23¾	24	— ¼
8¼	6¼	Cont D F 3½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 6
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	4	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38¼	37½	37½	—1
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	5	76	75¼	75¼	—1
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 4
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	A'g 4
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 4
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 7
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	7⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Radio Corp. Net Declines; Other Incomes Listed

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a 31 per cent increase in gross income, the Radio Corp. of America reported consolidated net income for the first half of 1942 was $3,024,121, equal, after preferred dividends, to 10 cents a common share, against $4,101,096 or 18 cents a share, in the first half of last year. The report showed gross for the period was $90,095,593, compared with $68,891,379 in the 1941 six months. For the second 1942 quarter net income was $993,133, equal to 1.4 cents a common share, compared with $2,178,921 or 9.9 cents, in the second quarter of 1941.

Columbia Broadcasting System and subsidiaries showed a profit of $1,647,738, or 96 cents a share, for the 26 weeks ended July 4, compared with $2,435,197 or $1.42 a share, in the 26 weeks ended June 28, 1941.

Thompson Products

Thompson Products, Inc., maker of aircraft parts, reported first half consolidated net income of $824,477, equal to $2.56 per common share, compared with $923,198, or $2.88 per share, for the first six months of 1941 Consolidated sales for the first half totaled $36,086,332 against $19,349,364 a year ago.

American Water Works & Electric Co., reported net income of $2,838,785 for the 12 months ended June 30, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 70 cents a common share, against $3,756,837, or $1.09 a common share, in the preceding 12 months. For the first six months of this year net was $912,444, equal to 13 cents, in the like period a years ago.

The Texas Co. and subsidiaries (excluding European) for the six months ended June 30 reported estimated earnings of $15,270,746, after charges, including $7,000,000 set aside as a reserve for additional taxes and other contingencies due to the war, equal to $1.40 a share. Earnings were $23,407,368, or $2.15 a share in the like 1941 period.

Bristol-Myers Co. reported tentative consolidated earnings for the second quarter of 1942 were $315,792 or 47 cents a share, compared with $443,967 or 66 cents a share, shown for the comparable period of 1941.

Procter & Gamble Co. for the year ended June 30 reported net profit of $21,469,214 after provision of $14,559,948 for taxes, or $3.25 a common share, compared with $27,582,081, or $4.21 a common share, in the preceding year.

The Pennoad Corporation reported net income of $751,898.97 for the first six months of 1942, equal to approximately 11 cents a common share. This compared with $1,112,279.33, or approximately 15 cents a share, for the same period last year.

Continental Oil Net

Continental Oil Co. reported for the June quarter net profit of $2,379,265 after charges and taxes, equal to 51 cents a share on the capital stock. This compared with common $2,642,082, or 56 cents a share, in the like period of 1941. Six months net of $5,923,430 equalled $1.26 a share, against $3,857,664, or 82 cents, in the first half of 1941.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. reported for the second quarter net income of $813,194, equal to $1.87 a share on its capital stock, compared with $924,315, or $2.13 a share, in that period a year ago.

The Sonotone Corp, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 was $128,951, equal to 16 cents a common share, compared with $189,748 of 24 cents a share for the like period of 1941. Sales for the period were shown 17.4 per cent above the 1941 first half.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s '72-67	101.2	101.2	101.2

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	83	83
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	71¾	71¾
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
22 Am&For P 5s 2030	68⅜	66¼	66¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
16 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
2 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	67⅜	67¼	67¼
21 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅜	62¼	62⅜
5 A C Line 5s 45	101	100⅞	100⅞
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58⅛	58	58
11 B&O 95 st A	27	26¾	26¾
6 B&O 95 st C	30½	30⅛	30⅛
6 B&O 2000 st D	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
1 B&O 96 st F	26¾	26¾	26¾
24 B&O cv 60 st	22⅜	22¼	22¼
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49	49	49
4 B&O T C 4s 59	45½	45¼	45½
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57	57	57
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34¾	34½	34¾
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	103¾	103¾	102¾
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
22 Can Pac 5s 54	94	93½	94
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
7 Can of Ga cn 5s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Cn NY Pow 3¾s 62	16¼	16¼	16½
9 Cen Pac 5s 60	108⅝	108	108
86 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	53⅝	53¼	53⅝
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	74⅛	73¾	74⅛
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18	17¾	18
3 ChpP&C (38)4¾s 50	16½	16½	16½
5 C&O 4s 92	103½	103½	103½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	129	129	129
4 Chi & Alton 3s 49	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 4s 71	20¼	20	20¼
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	72½	72¼	72½
16 C&Q 4s Ill 49	64	64	64
14 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93⅛
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
6 ChGtWW inc 4½s 2038	25⅛	25	25⅛
30 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	35	34½	34½
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	13⅞	13¾	13¾
20 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	21¼	21¼	21¼
46 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
3 Chi & NW 5½s 87	1½	1½	1½
4 Chi RY 5s 27	27½	27½	27½
9 CRI&P 5½s 52A	51	51	51
11 CRI&P 4s 88	15¼	15¼	15¼
21 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
2 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	97¼	97⅛	9 ¼
41 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	45	44¾	44¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
12 Col Gs 5 4½s 80	60	60	60
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	94	94	94
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	92	91⅞	92
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106¾	106½	106½
2 Consol'n Coa 5s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	90	90	90
5 Crane 2¼s 50	107½	107½	107½
1 Crucible Stl 4¼s 55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	92½	92½	92½
2 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	31½	31½	31½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	28½	28¼	28½
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	35	35	35
1 D & R G 4½s 36	56¼	56¼	56¼
16 D & R G 4s 36	18½	18½	18½
5 D & R G West 5s 55	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
12 D & R G West 5s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	15⅝	15½	15½
1 E EonV&G cn 5s 56	83	83	83
6 Erie 4½s 2015	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Erie 4s 95	49½	49⅜	49½
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	15½	15½	15½
29 Gen Steel Cast 5½s 49	72	72	72
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	95¾	95½	95½
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	15	15	15
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	29	29	29
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 42	105	105	105
1 Gt Nor 4½s 7 E	100	100	100
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	89⅜	89½	89½
28 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 G Bay & W deb B	93¼	93	93⅛
4 Gulf & M Oh inc 2015	72½	72½	72½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	83¾	83¾	83¾
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	50½	50½	50½
1 Hudson Coal 6s52A	110½	110½	110½
24 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	80	80	80
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
2 Ill Ben Te 2¾s 81	43¼	43⅜	43⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	17½	17½	17½
1 Ill Cen rfe ar 55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
IC&CSL¾NO 5s 63A	43½	43⅛	43⅛
IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48	48	48
1 Int Paper 6s 55	29½	29½	29½
10 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	105	105	105
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	96	96	96
1 James R&Clea 4s 59	57	57	57
7 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46¼	46¼	46¼
6 K C South 3s 50	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60	59⅝	59⅞
2 L S & M S 3½s 97	84¼	84⅛	84¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	78¼	78¼	78¼
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	71	71	71
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	49½	49½	49½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	31¼	31¼
4 Libby MsN&L 4s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
12 Ligrett & My 5s 51	105½	105½	105½
6 Lorillard Co 5s 51	122½	122¼	122¼
3 Louis & N 4s 60 B	120¼	120¼	120¼
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Marion St Sov 6s 47st	49	49	49
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	99	99	99
67 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13⅜	13½	13½
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29½	29½	29½
9 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	30	30	30
11 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	30⅛	30	30
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 MonWPa Pub Serv6s65	46½	46½	46½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	108	108	108
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	104½	104½	104½
7 Natl Steel 3s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
20 NYC rfe 5s 2013	41¼	41	41
53 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅞	50½	50⅞
1 NYC cn 4s 98	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜
20 NYC cv 3½s 52	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
2 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	56⅛	56¼	56¼
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
42 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 NY Connect 3½s 45	62¼	62	62¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	100	100	100
18 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	111¾	111⅜	111⅝
27 NY NH & H 4½s '67	43	42⅝	42⅞
9 NY NH & H 4s '55	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
4 NY NH & H 4s '57	33¾	33¼	33⅛
	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NY NH & H 3½s8 '54	31½	31½	31½
3 NY NH & H cv 3½s8 '56	31½	31½	31½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s8 '50	102½	102½	102½
1 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Norf Sou 4½s '98	72¼	72¼	72¼
5 Nor Am Co 3½s8 '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	63¼	63½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52½	52½	52½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52¼	52½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	48½	48½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
5 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¼	107¼
10 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	100½	100½	100½
5 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	102	102	102
1 Pac G & E 4s '64	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63½	63½	63½
12 Para Pict 4s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Pen Co 4s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96	96¼	96¼
2 Pen RR 4¾s 84 E	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110	110	110
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
5 Phila Co 4¼s 61	98	98	98
34 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅜	9	9
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29	29	29
17 Philippine Ry 4s 37	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
16 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96½	96½	96½
30 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84	83¾	83¾
2 Readg 4½s297 A	76	76	76
9 Readg 4½s 97 B	75¾	75½	75⅝
4 Rem Rand 2½s 56	101-⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101	101¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
12 StLIM&SésR&G '33	72½	72¼	72½
2 StLPeo&NWés'48	38½	38½	38½
12 St L S F 5s '50 B	16¼	16¼	16¼
68 St L S F 4½s '78	16	16	16
10 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
7 St L SF 4s '50 A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10 St L SW 5s '50	14½	14½	14½
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	47½	47½	47½
1 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	25½	25½	25½
19 Seab A L cn 6s '45	72¾	72½	72½
15 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
20 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8¾	8¾	8¾
16 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	17	17	17
13 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	7	7	7
10 Shell Un 2½s '54	97½	97½	97½
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Skelly Oil 3s '50	101½	101½	101½
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
30 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¾	52¼	52⅝
13 Sou Pac4½s '81	51¾	51⅜	51½
15 So Pac 4s '69	52½	52¼	52½
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞
5 So Pac ctf 4s '49	61¼	61¼	61¼
7 So Pac 3¾s '46	88¾	88½	88½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 South Ry 6½s '56	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	82	82	82
4 South Ry cn 5s '94 reg	86	86	86
3 South Ry gen 5s 56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Tex &P 1st 5s 2000	99½	99½	99½
4 Tex&Pac 77B	64	64	64
4 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	55¼	55¼	55¼
10 Third Ave 4s 60	85½	85½	85½
2 T St L&W 4s 50	96¼	96½	96½
1 n Pac 3½s 61	96¾	96¾	96¼
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	107½	107½	107½
5 Va Iron Ry 3¾s 66	40	40	40
10 Wabash 4½s 81	30½	30¼	30½
32 Wabash 4 s81	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
13 Wabash 4s 71	78	78	78
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	102½	102½	102½
12 Was Shore 4s 2361	43¼	43¼	43¼
12 Was Sh 4s 2361 reg	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
2 West Va C&C 3s 54	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	96	96	96
10 Westn Mw 4s 52	84⅝	84½	84⅝
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
5 Westn Un 5s 51	83	83	83
12 Westn Un 5s 60	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92	92
16 Wis Cen 4s 49	44⅝	44¼	44¼
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12¼	12	12¼
6 Antioquia 7s 45 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
8 Argentine 4s 7 Feb	72⅛	72	72⅛
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72⅛	72¼	72⅛
25 Argentine 4½s 48	92⅞	92¾	92¾
5 Belgium 6½s 49	97	97	97
1 Belgium 6s 55	97	97	97
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32	31⅞	32
9 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32	32	32
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	61½	61½	61½
1 Canada 4s 60	107	107	107
1 Canada 3s 67	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Chile MtgBk6½s 57asd	15	15	15
10 Mhile MtgBk6s62asd	15	15	15
1 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	15	15	15
1 Chile 6s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	16	16
18 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16	16	16
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	46	46	46
4 Colomb 3s 70	34⅝	34½	34½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	34	34	34
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	12	12	12
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	6	6
29 NSou Wales 5s 57	83¾	83¼	83½
1 Norway 4½s 65	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	45	45	45
1 Panama 3¼s 94A st	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13½	13½	13½
10 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	61½	61	61½
1 Sydney 5½s 55	69	69	69

Bond Sales

Total today, 2,116,000; previous day, 2,021,00; week ago, 6,876,500; year ago, 4,652,600; two years ago, 2,723,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,266,933,600; year ago, 1,337,470,875; two years ago, 972,697,275.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¼
American Equitable (1)	16¾	18¼
Am Insurance Newark (½a)	12⅜	13⅜
Am Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41	43
American Reserve	47⅜	47⅞
American Surety (2½)	49	51
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7⅜
Boston (16a)	506	526
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	25	27
Continenetal Casualty (1.20a)	31⅝	33⅜
Firemans Newark (.40)	9¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	23½	25
General Reinsurance (2)	38⅛	40⅛
Glens Falls (1.60)	37½	39½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9⅞
Great Aemrican Insurance (1a)	24¾	26⅛
Hanover (1.20)	22⅞	24⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	82⅜	85¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅞	27⅛
Homestead (1)	9¾	11¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	59	62¾
National Fire (2)	54⅛	56⅛
National Liberty (20a)	6¾	7¼
New Amsterdam Cas'ty (.47½e)	20¼	21¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅜	41⅜
New York Fire (.80)	13⅝	14⅞
North River (1)	20⅞	22⅜
Northeast Insurance	3¼	4
Phoenix (2a)	79⅞	82⅞
Providence Washington (1)	28¾	30⅜
Republic Ins Texas 1.20)	20	21½
Revere (P) Insurance 1.20a)	20	21½
St. Paul Fire (8)	252	260
Springfield (4½a)	111½	115½
Standard Accident	50¾	54½
Travelers (16)	394	404
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	26⅜	27⅞
United States Fire (2)	42⅜	44⅜
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	31¼

a—also extra or extras; e—declared or paid so far this year; g—paid last year.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14⅜	15⅝
Bank of New York (14)	259	269
Bankers Trust (1.40)	37	39
Brooklyn Trust (4)	58¼	59¼
Central Hanover Bk&Tr(4)	70¼	72¾
Chase National (1.40)	24	25½
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	36⅞	38⅞
Commercial (8)	146	154
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10⅝	11⅞
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	31½	32½
Empire Trust (3)	39¾	42¾
First National (80)	1095	1125
Guaranty Trust (12)	230½	235½
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅞	10⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32¼	33¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	23½	25
New York Trust (3½)	64⅜	66⅞
Public (1½)	27¼	28¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅜	2⅞

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	35	37
Merchants National (12)	270	295
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	40	43
National Shawmut (1)	17⅞	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
Second National (4)	115	125
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅝	13½
Webster & Atlas (2	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30½	33
Continental Illinois (4)	65¼	69¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23¾	25⅞

Consolidated Oil Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Consolidated Oil Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income of $8,423,448, or 65 cents a common share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $3,471,941, or 26 cents a share, in the like 1941 period.

Largest Cotton Crop Since '37 Is Predicted

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 1942 cotton crop of 13,085,000 bales, largest since 1937, was forecast by the Agriculture Department's crop reporting board.

This is 2,341,000 bales or 22 per cent more than the 1941 crop, and only about .2 of 1 per cent less than the 1931-40 average of 13,109,000 bales.

The board said above normal temperatures during July and favorable rainfall in most areas held boll weevil in check and had been generally beneficial for the development of the crop.

Yields Above Average

Acreage yields above average were indicated for all cotton growing states except Arizona. The average was above 1941 production except in Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee where unusually high yields were produced last year.

Reports to the board indicated the crop was from one to three days later than usual in Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, one week late in Texas and two weeks late in California. In all other States the crop was reported further advanced than usual, being one week to 10 days earlier in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

The board said present indications were that losses by boll weevil would be generally much lighter than in 1941. Heaviest infestations were reported in the coastal plains section of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. Elsewhere in the cotton belt weevils were said to be less abundant than usual.

The area of cotton in cultivation July 1 this year was 24,005,000 acres, while last year it was 23,132,000 acres. This year's acreage, after applying the average abandonment from natural causes —2.0 per cent—is placed at 23,554,000 acres. Last year's harvested area was 22,328,000 acres.

Crop Conditions

The condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was 79 per cent of a normal, compared with 72 a year ago, and 73, the 10-year Aug. 1 average.

The indicated yield of lint cotton an acre is placed at 266.7 pounds, compared with 231.9 pounds produced last year, and 215.0 pounds, then 10-year average production.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Aug. 1 totaled 48,615 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 1,969 bales a year ago, and 32,187 bales two years ago.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced the Commodity Credit Corporation's 1942 cotton loan program calling for an average rate of 16.02 cents a pound on ⅞-inch middling, a two-cent a pound increase over last year's rate.

The new rate was based on 85 per cent of the August 1 parity price of 18.85 cents. Parity is a theoretical price calculated to give the farmer purchasing power comparable to the 1909-14 base period.

Empire State Found Fifth Largest Vegetable Crop Area in Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York may well take satisfaction in the wide variety of vegetables produced in the State and the extent of their cultivation, according to the New York Agricultural Statistical Service. In total acres of commercial vegetable crops for market and canning, New York's 234,120 acres gives it a rank of fifth among all the States. New York is exceeded by California, Texas, Wisconsin, and Indiana. New York's 191,000 acres of potatoes is exceeded only by that of Minnesota.

This year about 109,490 acres of commercial vegetables for market are being grown in New York State, about 111,000 acres in New Jersey, and 25,910 in Pennsylvania, according to a Federal-State report issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. These are exclusive of substantial quantities of small but intensive "market gardens" for which estimates are not currently made. In addition to these, 124,630 acres of "canning" vegetables in New York, 58,390 in New Jersey, and 63,370 in Pennsylvania will add to the supply of canned, frozen, and preserved food supplies. Though not classified here as vegetables, potatoes are growing on 191,000 acres in New York, 60,000 in New Jersey, and 158,000 in Pennsylvania.

Forty-eight vegetable crops grown in New York, in addition to potatoes, were listed in the 1940 U. S. Census of Agriculture for New York, with the acreage and value of sales for the crop year 1939. In that year, six counties were each credited with more than 10,000 acres of vegetable crops. These in order of amount were: Orleans, Monroe, Suffolk, Erie, Wayne, Ontario. Five counties were reported with vegetable sales of more than a million dollars each, namely, Suffolk, Monroe, Orange, Orleans, Wayne. Since prices vary from year to year, and some crops have a high value per acre and others a relatively low value, it is difficult to make accurate comparisons between counties.

The $17,206,361 Census year value

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $79.50 Tax Inc. Shipped on approval anywhere MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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FOR SALE—CHEBEAGUE ISLAND in Casco Bay. Will sacrifice 100 year old Cape Cod-type house, antique furn., mod. conv., beautiful ocean view, close to safe beach; or charming cottage nearby. Car unnec. Mrs. ZESINGER, Chebeague, Me.

For Other
Real Estate Advertisements
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast
Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

ROOMS TO LET

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms; small apartments weekly; sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158th St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy, view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and Cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool. Rest, recreation, safe, sandy beach; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H.—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming, excellent meals; rooms, private baths, $27.50 weekly. Sept. 22; booklets.

PAYING GUESTS

AYERFORT TOURISTS HOME, Dover Point, Dover, N. H.—Pleasantly situated near salt water, cool spacious rooms, screened piazza, our own vegetables, home-cooked food. Mrs. D. R. Duncan. Tel. 1184-11.

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

LUDLOW, VERMONT
Route 103, Locust Hill; 17th consecutive season; mountain-lake region, walking distance from village on railroad line. Tel. 94-2. MRS. HELEN J. BARTON. Rates on application.

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two expert hairdressers; perm. position; min. salary $25 and com. Francese Beauty Shop, National Press Bldg.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for father and son (age 7); plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state qualifications and salary in letter. Near Melrose and good transportation. Write Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as working housekeeper, adult family of 4 in country; must be neat, good plain cook, plan meals; permanent position; steam heat and elec. equipment. Mrs. C. M. Hertz, Goose Rock Beach, Maine.

SECRETARY for Boys' Boarding School in Connecticut; must be experienced in financial work; send references. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Housewerker; good cook, neat, reliable; live out, $80 per month, or live in, $100 per month. S. Valstar, 51 Seagate Rd., Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y. Tel. GI. 7-5088.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT with broad experience in general accounting and manufacturing costs desires opportunity with progressive organization. Experience includes standard costs, office management, analyzing financial statements, and some auditing. Write Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced commercial, probate, tax work, seeks business connection; knowledge shorthand. Box E-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1941 CHEVROLET
5 Passenger, Good Tires, Radio, Heater
Lazell 6415 (Mass.) after 6 P. M.

DOGS FOR SALE

English Springer Spaniels
FINEST litter of breed available in N. E., sired by champion, A. K. C. reg., field and bench stock; no priority required. EASTBERG, 21 Fender St., off LaGrange St., West Roxbury, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

TYPEWRITERS

Y-D TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP
SALES and SERVICE—ALL MAKES
CLEANING and REPAIRING
44 Bromfield St., Boston, Rm. 316 Lib. 8038

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.
CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

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The Christian Science Monitor

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Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

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Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
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KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
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FREDERICK'S Men's Shop
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STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
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MEATS and PROVISIONS
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

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Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
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Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
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Portland Maine

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PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

It pays to buy
FASHION PARK CLOTHES
HARMON & NEWCOMB

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

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● If you're looking for a camera, whether "still" or "movie", consult us. Large selection of standard models.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND, MAINE

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New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

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9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

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TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
$19.50
values $25.00
All Straw Hats Half Price
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HCM
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

We're Highlighting Irish Table Linens
with Blankets, Puffs, Sheets and Spreads—with splendid stocks to choose from!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS FOR EVERYONE AT
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
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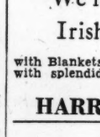
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480
Try Moxie with your lunch

GARRISON HILL

Greenhouses
TEL. 5
The Florist

CLEARANCE SALE
of Treadeasy—Walk-Over and Vitality Shoes
at Reduced Prices
H. E. HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 338

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
LUNCHEON
Blue Plate Special—Ground Virginia Ham and Toast—Corn Fritters or Fried Fresh Lobster Cutlets with Fresh Mushroom Sauce, Hashed Potato, Green Peas, Chocolate Nut Pudding with Whipped Cream, Coffee. Served 5 to 8 P. M. 45c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES
Our New fall Fabrics are arriving daily and comprise the Latest designs and Fabrics.
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428 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 344-W

LITTLEFIELD, FRARY CO.
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125 Washington St. Tel. 1281-W
Stoves, Kitchen Ware, BASKETS, TOOLS FOR GARDENS, Canners, Ice Cream Freezers.

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

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phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
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Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
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Now in Progress, Featuring
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Made lastingly lovely by Hollander
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Lovely Styles and Perfect Fit
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JAMES W. HILL CO.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Victory Days
★
FRENCH'S FINAL SALE
on all Summer Merchandise
★
Have you seen our Bargain Basement?

PEACH ICE CREAM
LIGHT LUNCHES
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Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH (Continued)

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
285 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

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BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
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Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
226 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

Save In The
AUGUST FUR EVENT
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
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—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
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Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
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Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
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Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

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3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
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LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

Call Mr. Whitlock for your REAL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS *with*
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List your PROPERTY with US for SALE or for RENT

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BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
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GO BACK TO SCHOOL IN FASHION-RIGHT CLOTHES FROM
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"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
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PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
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1041 16th Street

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"Exclusive But Not Expensive"
846 FOURTH AVENUE
Beautiful Clothes *for* Junior, Miss, Woman

Canada

ONTARIO

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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
Summer hours: 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. 7-0211

OTTAWA

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LUCE'S SHOP Agents for JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

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Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
McKeen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

TORONTO

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Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Standleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

DON'T LET WASH DAY SPOIL YOUR HANDS
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your washday worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

QUEBEC

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IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
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1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up
1193 Phillips Sq.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

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1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

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MC-7

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING

Prices 87.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women

Wm·H·MACK Inc
Better Fitting Footwear

1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

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Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
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MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

Ye Olde English Cheese

Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas

Ask for Particulars

LA. 9932. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS

LONDON, E. G. BELCHER, 117, Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11—Art Needlework, All Knitting Materials, Silks, Embroidery Cottons and Leaflets.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used: renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON, Central—3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; unfurnished, suitable for practitioner. Rent about 32/6 weekly. Box W-1683, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, MILL HILL, N. W. 7.—Comfortably furnished house, 3 bedrooms. Telephone. Every convenience. Box W-1684, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1704. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST VACANT

10 MILES NORTH OF LONDON—Required for high-class cakeshop, restaurant, Lady under 35 exempt military service, assist generally, act companion. Experience advantage not necessary. Non-resident. Box W-1684, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 6.—Unfurnished bedsitting room and kitchen with use of bathroom. Windows and floors furnished. Gas fire, constant hot water, lighting included in rent. Telephone. Mrs. Canton, 12, Quarrendon St., Parsons Green, S.W.6.

LONDON—Near 11th Church, a large furnished bed-sitting room for lady, all conveniences. Box W-1685, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath. E. I., from 35/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, F. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist. J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Elderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER; 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 182 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
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The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines) / Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
REMOVALS AND STORAGE
BROADWAY STRATFORD E 15

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE CLEANERS
Dyers and Cleaners De Luxe
Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings Cleaned by Experts
25 and 13, Woodford Parade
High Road, South Woodford, E. 18
Telephone Wanstead 5081

Electrical Installations
Radio and Gramophones
ESCOTT BROS. LTD.
Head Office: 109, Maybank Road, E. 18
Telephone: Buckhurst 0135
Shops at: Chingford, Ilford, Wanstead, Walthamstow, Loughton, Upminster

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS

8	Station Parade Snaresbrook	Tel. Wanstead 4180
169	High Road Woodford Green	Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26	Broadway Woodford Green	Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
Household Goods
"Royal Doulton" Ware, "Pyrex" Glass Ovenware, Cutlery, Aluminium and Enamelled Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Wringers etc.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"But, Mom, I'll be giving away a military secret if I carry an umbrella."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Boguchar (bŭ-gōō-chär′)—Town of Soviet Russia.

des Phelippon, Francis (frän′-sēs′ dā fā′-lē′-pôn′)—Leader of the French Labor Front.

Eisenhower, Maj. Gen. Dwight D. (ī′-z'n-hou′-ēr)—Commander of the United States armed forces in Europe.

Harijan (hŭ′-rĭ-jŭn)—Mohandas K. Gandhi's newspaper.

Kasteel, Piet (pēt käs-tāl′)—New Governor of Curaçao.

Margaz, Rear Admiral Marquis Antonio de (än-tō′-nyō thä mär-gäth′)—Spanish Ambassador to Argentina.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Baku (bä-kōō′)—Oil port on the Caspian Sea.

Batalsk (bä-tĭsk′)—Town of Soviet Russia, on the railway leading to Baku.

Krasnodar (krăs′-nô-där)—Russian oil refining center.

Maikop (mī′-kŏp)—Site of valuable oil wells in the Caucasus.

Manych (má-nĭch′)—River of Soviet Russia.

Papua (păp′-û-á; or pä′-pōō-ä)—Peninsula of New Guinea.

Saarbrücken (zär′-brük′-ĕn)—German steel manufacturing city, bombed by the RAF.

Volga (vōl′-gá)—River of Soviet Russia.

Key: âle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, Oh that thou wouldest bless me indeed, . . . and that thou wouldest keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested.—I CHRON. 4:10

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

A suburban banker tells the story of the woman who appeared at the teller's window and presented a check to be cashed. The teller asked her for identification and she said, "Identification? Oh, yes, just a minute." After rummaging through her bag she took out a picture and held it up for the teller to see.

"See that?" she said. "That's my sister."—Wall Street Journal.

The American Way

A Washington friend of ours made an overnight trip to New York and discovered on arrival there that he had forgotten to pack his tube of toothpaste.

He was reminded by a drugstore clerk of the new rules about turning in old tubes.

Our friend, bred in our hard school of individual initiative, without recourse to official red tape, slipped over to the next counter and bought a tube of cold cream, for which no turn-in was required, squeezed out the contents on a lunch counter table napkin, and triumphantly turned in the empty cold cream tube on a new tube of toothpaste. The clerk said this was legal and proper, so everybody was satisfied—even the law. Our friend, too, had a feeling that somehow he'd made a vague contribution to the war effort.—Nation's Business.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Flower Scents Are Agreeable And Others Not?

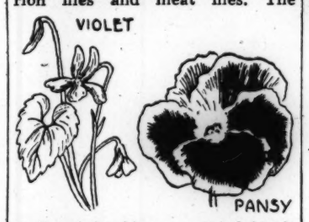
The pollination and fertilization of flowers may be accomplished by various agencies, insects, wind, water, etc. One of the most widely used agencies is that of insects.

To promote insect visits, flowers develop gay colors, odors, and sweet nectar. Color, or conspicuousness, and scent serve to attract the insect to the flower from a distance. The nectar serves to reward and detain the insect when the flower is reached. These three properties, sometimes found combined in a single flower, have no other known use than to attract useful insects and in some instances, to repel injurious insects.

Odor or scent may be considered of even greater value as a means of insect attraction than bright petal coloring. The sweet-scented violet is much more visited by insects than the large, brightly-colored but scentless pansy.

When flower scents are mentioned, our thoughts are inclined to turn automatically to such floral perfumes as violet, heliotrope, attar of roses, and the like. Not all flower odors, however, are as agreeable as these to the olfactory sense of humans.

Floral scents have been divided into five groups—indoloid, aminoid, benzoloid, paraffinoid, and terpenoid scents. Flowers in the indoloid group give off a foul ammoniacal smell, arising from the decomposition of albuminous compounds in the form of volatile substances which diffuse into the atmosphere. This odor (most disagreeable to humans) combined with flowers which "resemble animal corpses in the coloring," serve to attract carrion flies and meat flies. The



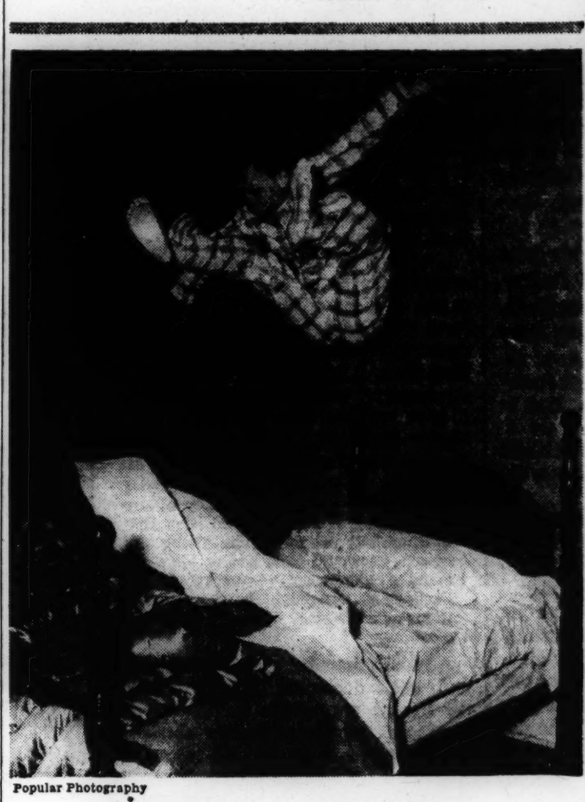
cuckoopint (Arum maculatum), for example, has a fetid odor especially attractive to flies, but which is most unattractive to humans.

W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

Round the cape of a sudden came the sea,
And the sun looked over the mountain's rim:
And straight was a path of gold for him,
And the need of a world of men for me.

ROBERT BROWNING



Popular Photography

Defying Gravity—and Bedsprings!

Here the photographer succeeded in snapping an action picture at its peak. This suspended-in-air scene was taken by Harold M. Lambert, Philadelphia photographer, with a 4x5 Speed Graphic and 6½-inch Schneider f:3.5 lens at 1/1000 second at f:11.

Candid Comments

"An empty bag will not stand upright."—**Italian Proverb.**

"Let us see to it that our lives, like jewels of great price, be noteworthy, not because of their worth, but because of their weight."—**Seneca.**

"The sure reward of good thinking is the ability to act more surely."—**Dr. John W. Holland.**

"Your Son"

Chicago

The J——'s, a friendly couple, met several sailors at the Chicago Service Men's Center, and invited them to share their Sunday dinner. One of the boys, just eighteen, came from Minnesota and had been an orphan since he was seven. A quiet lad, he thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant hospitality of a private home. He and the couple, who had been married some fifteen years and had no children, were drawn to one another from the start and as time went by they arranged other meetings and grew to be fast friends. Then the sailor was transferred to a West Coast base. Even then the friends did not allow distance to separate them. Letters and pictures were exchanged and the couple made plans to spend their vacation in the West where they could be with their sailor as much as possible. They are now hoping to legally adopt the lad. His letters to them begin, "Dear Mom and Dad," and are signed, "Your son."

Oilcloth Is Created

In England, many years ago, a workman named John Buckley earned a tidy income painting the floors of the rich in large black and white squares. But he was often hampered by the servants of his wealthy patrons, who carelessly walked over his floors while the paint was still wet. Being a resourceful man, Buckley finally conceived a method of avoiding this trouble. He painted his designs on canvas, let the canvas dry, and then tacked it down on the floor.

And thus came into being the useful article we now know as oilcloth.

NEWS ITEM—NEW YORK—ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR, NO MORE STEEL SPRINGS FOR MATTRESSES WILL BE MADE AFTER SEPT. 1ST.

HELP!! I CAN'T GET OUT OF THIS HOLE
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH DADDY?
OH-A FEW MORE SPRINGS IN THE MATTRESS ARE BROKEN
HE WAS HERE A MINUTE AGO
I'M STILL HERE-JUST SUNK IN THIS FEATHER MATTRESS
WHY DON'T YOU TRY COUNTING SHEEP?
I'M COUNTING BROKEN SPRINGS INSTEAD
BLAME SPRINGS!
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Don't Talk So Loud*

By LE PELLEY

Hmmm— APPLES— THEY LOOK PRETTY GOOD !!!
WONDER WHEN THEY'LL BE RIPE..
WOMP
ALL RIGHT !!! DON'T GET EXCITED! THERE'LL BE ENOUGH APPLES FOR EVERYONE —

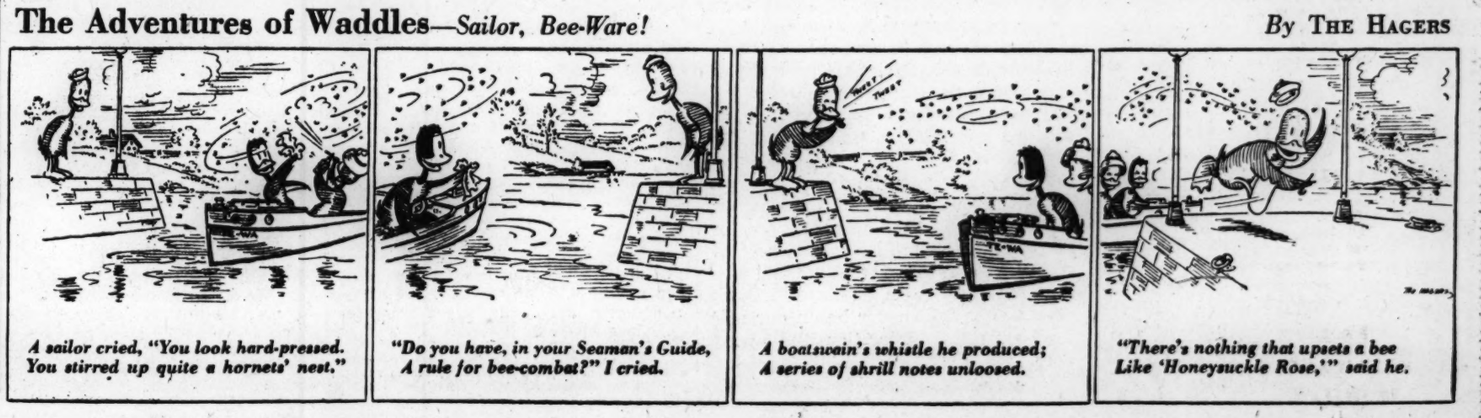
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Mind Thunder Showers—When I'm on the Boss's lap!*

By RODGERS

It was not even in the park this morning!
But in the afternoon it started to rain and things cooled off a bit.
"Oh, boy!" I said to myself- "Is this rain welcome!"
BANG!
But I couldn't say as much for the thunder that came with it.
But, shucks, even a thunder cloud has a silver lining!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sailor, Bee-Ware!*

By THE HAGERS



A sailor cried, "You look hard-pressed. You stirred up quite a hornets' nest."

"Do you have, in your Seaman's Guide, A rule for bee-combat?" I cried.

A boatswain's whistle he produced; A series of shrill notes unloosed.

"There's nothing that upsets a bee Like 'Honeysuckle Rose,'" said he.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thunder in the Solomons

Official statements that it is still too early to estimate the losses either side is sustaining in the battle of the Solomon Islands seem intended to forestall undue optimism among Americans as to the significance of this battle. A check-rein on enthusiasm is in order, if only because news of United Nations' ability to take offensive action in the southwestern Pacific bursts so brightly after months of anxious waiting. During these months the enemy spread over a vast area, consolidated his gains and was preparing to spread farther.

The story of the Solomon Islands attack may prove to be a very big story indeed. Reports indicate that something much greater than a "task force" is engaged in the operations. But at such a moment it is all too easy to jump to conclusions which if not borne out by events may react unfavorably on public morale.

This attack is undertaken in a situation not materially different from that existing in past months. That situation is: United Nations' strength is still taxed by the requirement to be strong at many points all over the world and yet to bring to points immediately menaced by concentration of Axis power a sufficient force to hold the field. This is the disadvantage of being on the defensive, as the United Nations as a whole still are. Thus American power is allocated between the main front of the war—in Russia—and the Pacific area where the task is to keep the Japanese in check with the lowest possible expenditure of matériel.

There are no indications that General MacArthur has suddenly received new enormous supplies or reinforcements, unless the Solomons attack itself be such an indication. And it is quite possible this attack was undertaken not chiefly because United Nations' power in that area has recently been greatly increased but because it was becoming necessary to relieve the increasing pressure of Japan on Australia.

This is in no way to belittle the attack or underestimate its significance. It was undertaken with the spirit and military conception that the United Nations' war effort so greatly needs. It struck the enemy while he was preparing to strike, instead of merely retaliating after he had seized the initiative. And it evidently was planned on the scale of enough-soon-enough.

Success would open the way to further attacks—perhaps, indeed, to a series of battles that could properly be called a great offensive of the Pacific. For the present we must wait and see, which is apparently what the military and naval leaders engaged in the operation wish us to do.

Machine Age Neighborliness

When the machine age came to rural areas, resulting in the dispossession of Dobbin, the hired man, and other familiar farmyard figures, it was sometimes associated with lack of neighborliness, callousness, or disregard for the welfare of others but the following incidents, chronicled in Wichita, Kansas, newspapers, cast the shadow of doubt on the assumption.

J. E. King, farmer of near-by Ulysses, returned from many weeks in a Wichita hospital wondering how he was going to harvest his wheat crop. One morning, nine combines and trucks moved into his field and by evening 200 acres of wheat had been cut.

Claude Arrowsmith, living south of Sedgwick, suffered injuries which kept him from plowing a wheat field. Residents, who maintain a club of sorts to handle just such matters, heard of it. Nine tractors were rounded up and 8 o'clock found them in the field. By noon, a 60-acre tract had been finished.

The two emergencies arose at a time when farmers were not only unusually busy, but when they were facing a major labor shortage. In the day of horse-drawn plows and leisurely-moving harvest equipment, these tasks would have required days. But, using tractors, trucks, and combines—recently deplored as "job-stealers"—they were accomplished quickly. These two instances not only demonstrate the time-saving advantages of the "mechanical mustang" but they offer the heart-warming assurance that, while machines may be wanting in neighborliness, the men who operate them are not.

One shortage which Federal administrators seek to prevent may not be noticeable when oily-tongued politicians take the stump this fall.

Not for the Saboteurs

Many Americans have expressed the view that altogether too much time and money was devoted to the case of the Nazi saboteurs. It has been hard for them to understand why men who confessedly landed on American shores from an enemy submarine should enjoy the protection of legal processes, including a habeas corpus hearing by the Supreme Court. Actually this expenditure of care and expense was not for the sake of the saboteurs but for Americans—to guard fundamentals of their freedom.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus may seem like a legal technicality. Habeas corpus (that you may have the body) is usually a detail of criminal procedure. But it is far more than that. It is probably the chief instrument by which Anglo-Saxons freed themselves from the personal rule of kings. Maitland, great authority on English constitutional history, says:

> We can see that the history of the writ is very truly part of the history of our Constitution; if the King had been able to commit to prison without giving any reason, he would have had at his command a potent engine for controlling Parliament, and might have succeeded in his effort to make himself an absolute monarch.

A mendacious broadcast from Berlin last week declared: "By suppressing the habeas corpus for these eight individuals, they have legally abolished the habeas corpus for all American citizens. . . . The habeas corpus suppressed, Roosevelt can do whatever he likes to the American citizens."

That is false and fantastic. The result of the trial is not a precedent for denying habeas corpus; it was decided that the saboteurs' act was an act of war and thus placed them outside the protection of habeas corpus. But the Nazi broadcast discloses some of the reasons the President and the Supreme Court have been so careful about preserving legal safeguards which protect every citizen from official power to imprison him without trial. Americans will do well to understand not only the spirit of freedom, but the instruments which won it and will preserve it.

Mr. Davis' Achievement

Those disturbed in recent weeks about America's complacent attitude toward the war we are not winning very rapidly, will welcome the summation that Elmer Davis issued over the week end. The fact that Mr. Davis could gather the realistic and sobering news of lagging production, mounting sinkings, and failure generally to make the best use of the limited time allotted for preparations by America's allies is an achievement in itself. Washington has sometimes seemed to radiate an easy optimism lately—that and a slight mist of confusion.

The people have been asking for an end to this. Mr. Davis is partly successful in giving it to them. The headline "America Can Lose the War" strung across the Nation's front pages must have come as a surprise to many, including workers who have struck, employers who have dawdled, and civilians who have withheld their full contribution.

In that part of his report that deals with production, Mr. Davis is not in agreement with Mr. Nelson, who within the fortnight reported manufacturing of war goods to be at a peak surpassing most expectations. Mr. Davis says it is lagging a little behind schedules. This is true only in certain items.

Mr. Davis is correct when he asserts our production is still not completely effective because it is not yet perfectly balanced. Manufacturing must be meshed so that on a certain date "we have not 3,000 guns and only 1,000 gun mounts, but 2,000 of each."

As our contribution to optimism, however, we might add that there is nothing in the record which indicates this balancing cannot be accomplished.

The darkest aspect of Mr. Davis' report has, as we expected, to do with shipping. While he does not augment the published figures, he confirms that sinkings have been greater than launchings. His disclosure that construction schedules of the small boats the Navy feels are among the best anti-submarine weapons was only half met in June is sobering. The problem of transportation of men and matériel to the global war fronts is grave. Upon its solution depends the timetable of the second front.

The answer is to be found in more effective routing out of submarines, faster building of new ships, greater use of cargo-planes. None of these furnishes an easy answer. But the job is here for us to tackle, and, as Mr. Davis says, "Time will never be on our side until we use it better than the enemy does."

Our Readers Say—

Rumble of Elections

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The rumble of coming elections is in the air. Perhaps some of your readers should be reminded that it is important that each one should visit his polling place on election day and mark his ballot with an X opposite the names of those who seem to the voter best qualified for the office they seek.

The effect of our vote reaches far. We not only vote to put the executive in office, but with that vote give him a wide power.

The executive fills his own position, and in the exercise of his appointing power he is enabled to fill many others, too. Thus he appoints those who administer our public institutions, departments, and commissions, and those who sit in judicial capacity.

The executive is sometimes subjected to great pressure from interested parties when an appointment is to be made, but if in the exercise of our voting privilege we have helped to put into office a man with a true view of government we can feel more confident he will select as his administrators those who are fit to occupy positions of trust.

Think this over, Mr. and Mrs. Voter, before you go to the polls! ELLA M. FOSTER

Boston

War Bonds and Morale

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The great demand upon our civilian population today is to buy more War Bonds and Stamps. This is good, but we ought perhaps to add another demand to strengthen our morale and offset every negative influence.

I propose that for every War Bond we buy we establish a corresponding bond of friendship at the same time. Periods of stress and strain always offer a man a spiritual opportunity. The present situation offers every citizen of this great republic the opportunity to express more of his spiritual nature in his daily behavior. Just as the warrior on the battlefield is ready to sacrifice his life, so the civilian ought to be ready to sacrifice something of himself—his confused thinking, his dislikes, his prejudices—for the general welfare of his neighbors. Will not this also be a prelude to a better age?

New York — JOSEPH STANLEY

For Freer Individual Credit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From former Senator Robert L. Owen, author of the Federal Reserve Acts, I have received a letter which deserves wider notice. Part of it follows:

"I am writing you this letter to make you a suggestion, that you write to me a letter I can use in Congress, or with the Reserve Board in the hope of establishing a wiser policy than the indiscriminate contraction of individual credit needed in civilian production and consumption. Our officials should be treated with tolerance and persuaded to a wiser course. Anger and denunciation closes the best avenue of approach. I suggest you write a very careful, reasoned letter, discussing the need for maximum civilian production as a means of feeding and clothing the unnumbered millions who are making no profit out of war expenditures and whose organized continuous civil activities in production comprises the most important of all auxiliaries in winning the war and organizing on a sound constructive basis the peace we hope for, with its four freedoms emphasizing freedom from want and fear of want."

It is my opinion, from my experience as a contractor during the World War employing 6,000 workers in Framingham, all on war production, that Senator Owen is right. As low bidders, without Government help and with freedom from interference by Federal regulations as compared with conditions now, we delivered more than double what can be produced under the conditions now.

Curtailment of credit by the Federal Reserve Board and restrictions of employment are principal factors in preventing production.

Every restriction imposed since 1918 that limits credit or limits freedom of employment is costing American lives and helping our enemies. We must win the war and should stop fooling with political experiments and return to Americanism that always brought success without doubt or confusion.

The Federal Reserve Acts provided money and credit to win the World War and loan about ten billions to our Allies. If the policies of this country in the World War, supported by the credit then available under the Federal Reserve Acts and the same freedom of employment, had continued in this country, there would be production of everything needed in peace or war. I hope that the advice of Senator Owen will be followed.

Framingham, Mass. — RICHARD H. LONG

"Headlines Won't Win the War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to send in my word of appreciation to the editors of The Christian Science Monitor for giving us such a fund of balanced information on all important activities of the world day by day. Mr. Canham's "Headlines Won't Win the War" was especially noteworthy.

After a thorough reading of The Christian Science Monitor, a veritable "trip around the world," the Home Forum page is like a lamp to welcome us home. It is a reminder that, although we must do our utmost to win the war physically, we must also keep a place in our hearts for peace and beauty if we would live and help others to live also.

Providence, R. I. — ELEANOR K. DEARBORN

"They Sang of Liberty"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

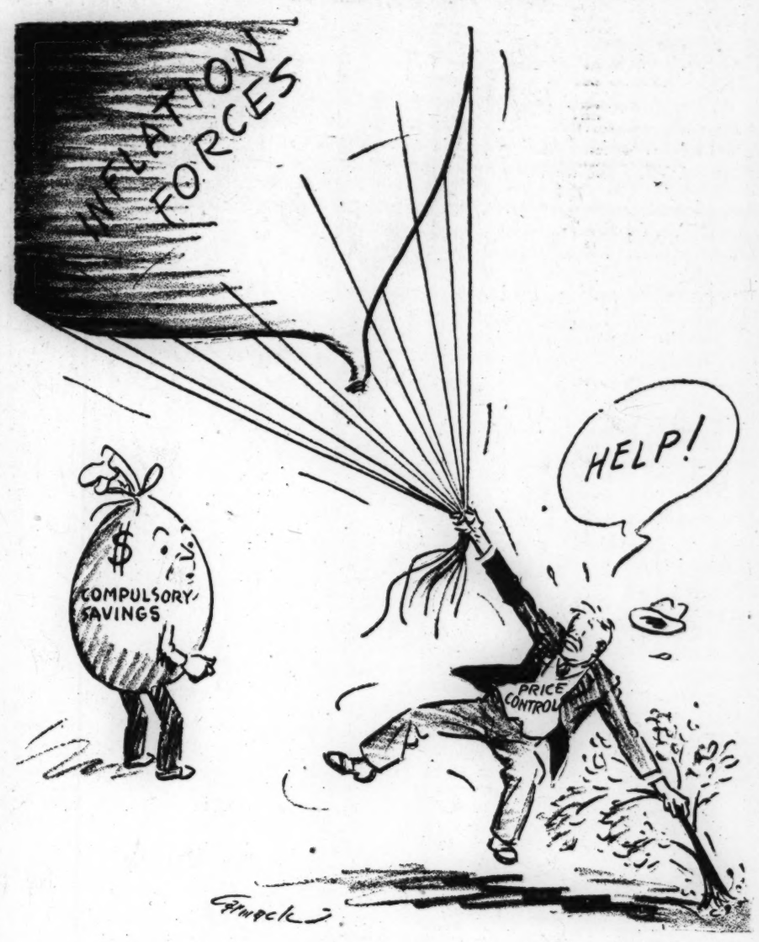
"They Sang of Liberty," on the Editorial Page recently, was so very good I just had to write you a thank-you note. It brought out such a good point that had never occurred to me before—that "thousands of white men and boys" paid with their lives for our freedom. Strange isn't it that one can be so self-mesmerized by their own problems that they never look beyond to see another's sacrifice?

I am indeed grateful for the many fine articles The Christian Science Monitor has published on this issue and I am sure much good has been derived from them.

Helena, Mont. — T. K. C.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Too Much for One Man



No Anchor Like a Fern

After a week of the pixy-ish tricks a maidless house can play on a family, we were chastened and meek, ready to promise anything any housekeeper could ask. If only she *would* ask, and stay, and take us in hand, and straighten us out, and keep the clocks from running down and the bills from running up, if she would pick us up and brush us off and give us strict orders—and orderliness.

Before she reluctantly agreed to come, she asked very little of us in words. All the time we were breathlessly outlining the advantages of the position, her kind, shrewd eyes looked us over carefully, but we knew she wasn't judging our education or our financial abilities. We knew she was testing us by some standard of her own—what kind of children we had been, probably, how our mother had brought us up, whether we were cheerful in the mornings, and if we let plenty of cream and butter be used in the kitchen.

"Aye, I'll come," she said in her sturdy Scotch tweed voice, "but there'll have to be ample tea in the house. And I want nobody to come into me kitchen to torment me."

* * *

Our hearts sank when she got off the train, for she had brought only one tiny little week-end bag. We spoke of it dismally.

"It's enough," she said briefly. "It's enough until I see."

We had put flowers in her room, and one of the easiest chairs in the house. She didn't mention the flowers—and the chair, she said, was too soft. So we moved it out quickly. Timidly we pointed out the radio we had plugged into her kitchen, and she said, "Aye, I see it. But I like the silence fine."

A little pathetically we kept putting forward our best foot, and she kept brushing it aside. When she unbent at all to chat with us, it was only to tell us of the lovely places where she had worked, and how they had felt when she left. It wasn't wishful remembering, either; for the reference she had showed me when we sat knee to uncomfortable knee in the employment agency had said eloquently, "My children were heartbroken when she left."

She comes, evidently, like a balmy wind from the South, and bloweth where she listeth, and then she goes her way. And yet so little did she ask, except her work to do, that it was hard to find any household blandishments to hold her.

* * *

All this week we have done everything we could think of to win her. We've eaten what she likes to cook and praised it extravagantly. We've warned all our hungry strolling friends please not to drop in on us unexpectedly at mealtime, fearing that might torment her. We've eaten tapioca when it's nice rice pudding we like, and *lahmb* stew when we wanted meatloaf. We've rearranged all our pantry shelves, and with our own hands have marked the word "treacle" on the molasses jar. We put away the silver teapot in favor of the homely earthenware one. But she quickly took the promise out of that.

"We won't be needing it," she said highhandedly, "if I stay."

We apologized for our linen and towels, mumbling something about not wanting to buy anything new just now; we didn't say a word when she quite justifiedly mistook some of our tattered favorite lingerie for polishing cloths.

We banished all the brands of soap powder and cleansing fluids the last housekeeper preferred, and got in a huge and alien assortment. Anything to make her feel at home among us, and these bright boxes, of course, are her closer comrades, who speak her language better than we can.

We silently gave up cake forever, because she says it's not civilized. We settled, gratefully, for pie—but of course we don't call it pie. It's cherry tart, as she bakes it, and you roll the tongue as you say it, and you roll the eyes as you eat it.

We have walked on the thin ice of her favor all this week, so well behaved and docile we hardly know each other.

"At the end of the week you're supposed to ask her if she likes it here," we said to each other. "You're supposed to come to an understanding." But we were afraid to ask her. Staying looked like a delicately balanced state, and just mentioning it might tip the whole thing off.

But yesterday she cracked the whip over us again, in her gentle, casual way. "I see you've mushrooms in your woods," she said. "I must get me some. They're better a little later in August. But maybe I won't be staying here then."

We gulped and then recovered. "They're wonderful in September," we said, a little too transparently. "And we have apples then, too. And in October we get butternuts. And at Thanksgiving . . ."

"Go along with ye," she said brusquely. "We'll have to see."

And now, this morning, we did see.

I looked out of my window, and there was her solid little plum pudding of a figure trudging down through our woods. She had a basket and a shining kitchen knife with her, and I said gloomily, "She's getting her mushrooms. Probably one meal before she goes back to the city."

But it wasn't mushrooms. It was a shy insurance that she's going to stay. For when she came back to the house her cheeks were pink from exertion, and her white hair was curled damply around her good shining face.

"I've got me a fern," she said. "I've put it in a wee pot. I like a bit of green to keep in my room for Christmas."

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Mirror of World Opinion

The Flowers of China

China's scholarly Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih, compressed volumes of meaning into a simple little lecture on Chinese botany the other day at the dedication of the Chinese Garden in Rockefeller Plaza. America, he pointed out, has many beautiful flowers that came from China—the forsythia, the wisteria, and the gardenia, to name only three. And none of these flowers was sent to us by China; our own scientists found them.

China is proud of the good things of life which other nations have found on her soil. . . . But the great and lasting debt which we, and all the United Nations, owe to China was not even touched upon by diplomatic Dr. Hu. That is for a flower which can never be taken from China, but shall forever be admired the world over. It is the flower of courage which grows in every Chinese heart. —*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Some Lessons of the War

By the Rt. Hon. Lord Elton

(Extracts from an address at Foyle's Literary Luncheon)

The last war, surely, was big enough and bad enough to teach us, if any war could, the lessons of war; and we did not learn them then. For one thing, that war came after a century of blind and shortsighted materialism, during which the one god we all worshipped—Progress—meant little more than higher profits and higher wages and a greater output of steel and iron and more motor cars and more cinemas; in a word, our standards were purely quantitative, and by the end of those hundred years we had come to think, most of us, that the standards by which civilization should be judged were little more than the degree of safety and comfort which it could provide.

It was no wonder that war came in 1939 and that we were not ready for it; and once again the courageous and the unselfish went to the posts of danger, relatively unarmed. And once again the danger will be that men who have not taken their full share now will come out after this war and tell us that loyalty and unselfishness and discipline are Fascist qualities and that safety and comfort are the measuring sticks of civilization. Safety and comfort! What part did they play in the lives of any of the men who made us great, in whose dangerous and dedicated lives all thought of safety and comfort was virtually forgotten?

Courage and unselfishness were the virtues of the men who went in 1939 once more to the posts of danger, and too few of whom will come back. This is like my generation—nine out of ten of the best men I never saw after my Oxford days—men who should have been leading us. Civilization is founded upon what man will dare and what he will give up; and that is the first lesson of the war.

* * *

And if you ask, Are we learning that lesson? Well, there are various departments of the State, various aspects of public and private life, in which we might look for the answer. I cannot help saying, in passing, that I think the whole problem is in a sense complicated by the difficulty of rightly placing Russia in perspective. We went to war, after all, to attempt to overthrow a pagan State founded by the secret police; and I think there is a danger that because it was seen that the structure of the State had produced military prowess in Germany, and because it is now seen that something not entirely unlike it produces military prowess in Russia, some of us would end the war by being almost ready to embrace the very qualities which we went to war to destroy. Surely it is possible to admire the superb qualities of our Allies, to hope and indeed to pray for their success, as we did in 1914 when we allied ourselves with the Czar.

Surely it is possible to cherish the warmest possible feelings for them and to realize that we have much to learn from Russia and that she has much to learn from us without using the sort of language about our alliance which seems to make nonsense of some of our deepest pronouncements about the war. We either do or do not believe in liberty; and if we do, then we cannot believe in any form of despotism; and just as we have to learn from Russia the lesson of discipline, of austerity before the war (we have got to learn all that from Russia and apply it to our own setting), so we have got to learn their organization, to learn their readiness to do without profit—and, for that matter, without high wages—their readiness to serve anywhere at the bidding of the State; and they have to learn from us (I hope) that no permanently healthy organization can be founded on the secret police. Well, what is history if we have not to learn from our friends?

* * *

But do not let us pretend—either we or the Russians—that we are the same as each other and that no differences exist; or else we should end by admiring the Gestapo or the German concentration camp. If I were looking for evidence that we were learning the lessons of war, I should look to see if our publicists and politicians were forming their new measures and proposals on qualitative instead of on quantitative lines. Are they asking, not "Will this produce more of something—will it make more people more comfortable?" but are they asking, "Will it make better citizens?"

You will never get politics right until you see men and women through the windows of your own home as other people's wives, other people's children, and other people's husbands, and you won't see them clearly unless you have your own home right first. This is a case where charity does begin at home, though it is very much easier to begin it on the platform with pompous speeches about "new orders."

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